

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1543.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.....5d.
STAMPED 5½d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Rural Dissent	607
Clergymen in Noncon-	Anniversary Meetings	608
formist Chapels	COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS:	
The Wesleyans and the	Mill-hill Grammar	608
Liberation Society	School	608
"The Sad Experience	Milton Mount College	609
of a Clergyman"	Brecon College	610
Church and State on	Foreign Miscellany	610
the Continent	Epitome of News	611
RELIGIOUS AND DEMO-	LEADING ARTICLES:	
NATIONAL NEWS:	Summary	613
Village Evangelisation	Mr. Cross's Labour	613
County Associations	Bills	613
The Late Brighton Con-	The Opposition to School	614
vention	Boards	614
CORRESPONDENCE:	Sketches in Parliament	614
Intoxicating Liquors	The House of Commons	
(Sundays) Bill	and Compulsion in Edu-	
The Crewkerne Gram-	cation	615
mar School	University Extension	615
The Sunday-school Pic-	LITERATURE:	
nic and the Land-	Memorials of Millbank	616
owner	Recent Sermons	616
The Late Mr. John	"What we saw in Aus-	
Robertson	tralia"	617
East London Congrega-	Music	618
tional Churches	Miscellaneous	618

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

CLERGYMEN IN NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS.

Most of our readers will be able to call to mind that in the early part of the current year the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, received and accepted an invitation from Dr. Parker to preach in the City Temple, and that the Bishop of London prohibited Mr. Fremantle from taking this step, at any rate until its consistency with the duties of a clergyman of the Church of England had been carefully examined and determined. Both the bishop and the rector arranged that the opinion of counsel should be taken on the state of the law in reference to this matter—the Bishop of London nominating Mr. Benjamin Shaw, and the Rev. W. H. Fremantle appointing Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, to give their joint opinion on certain questions to be submitted to them. To-morrow at noon a meeting will be held in the City Temple to hear the opinions of these two eminent lawyers. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, whose opinion has found its way to the columns of the *Times*, explains that though there is little substantial difference in the conclusions arrived at, the two counsel preferred to state their opinions separately, as neither the opinions themselves nor the grounds on which they rest are in all cases the same. In the main, however, we take for granted that the paper of Mr. Stephen pretty fairly represents the conclusion at which both lawyers have arrived. It is not, be it borne in mind, a judicial decision, nor, taken in connection with that of the bishop's counsel, can it be regarded as an *ex-parte* statement of the law relating to the questions submitted to them by the agreement of both parties. Such as it is, however, we take it to set out what would, in a high degree of probability, be the decision of the courts, and we do so with all the more confidence because it is for the most part concurrent with the traditions handed down to us by the (till lately) uniform practice of the State-Church clergy.

The substance of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's opinion amounts to this: that it is an ecclesiastical offence, if not by statute, by the unwritten law which is known by the name of the King's Ecclesiastical Law, for a clergyman of the Church of England to preach in a building licensed and used for Nonconformist worship, or unlicensed but commonly used for Noncon-

formist worship, when there is, or when there is not, a religious service; that it is an offence against the King's Ecclesiastical Law for a clergyman of the Church of England to take part, as an officiating minister, in a service of Nonconformists wherever they may meet—though if the meeting is in itself legal, it may not be an offence against statute law; that it is hardly possible to draw a precise line between meetings which do, and meetings which do not, constitute acts of public worship, because every case must depend on its own circumstances; that it matters nothing to the question under consideration whether the clergyman thus officiating be licensed or beneficed in the diocese in which the service is held, nor whether he has the consent of the incumbent of the parish in which the building stands, licensed or unlicensed, nor whether the bishop allows or forbids the clergyman to take part in the service of ministration; that the illegality extends to the chapels of the Wesleyan societies and to those of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; but that out of England and Wales no ecclesiastical offence is committed by a clergyman (except in those cases in which he expresses opinions which the Church of England regards as heretical) who preaches, officiates, administers, or takes the Sacrament, or is present as a worshipper at the services of religious bodies outside the pale of the Establishment, though the law of the Church of England remains untouched in its essential applicability. Such, in substance, is Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's carefully and lucidly-expressed opinion on the questions submitted to him; and, as Mr. Fremantle points out, this finding "determines that there is nothing illegal in a clergyman's taking part in other churches than his own out of England, and that the grounds on which his taking part in Nonconformist services in England is declared illegal, appear to make it also illegal for him to join in such services as those of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and even in a prayer-meeting; or, indeed, to use any but the full service of the Church at family prayers."

We are glad, on several accounts, that the question at issue between Mr. Fremantle and his bishop has been carefully, and, we think we may add, thoroughly sifted. It exhibits the English Church as a State Church in its proper legal colours, divested of all that finery of sentimental evangelicism which has tended to conceal from the public the true spirit of the Establishment. When it is considered that the religious bodies outside the State-Church comprehend a full moiety, at least, of habitual Christian worshippers in England and Wales, and that to their efforts very much of the religious character of this country is due, it is as well that the truth should be made too conspicuous to be passed by in silence: that the Church which derives its supremacy of legal position and its main sources of maintenance from the law of the land, occupies, and, we may say, rejoices, in a status which completely cuts her off from communion with other Churches, and which effectually stops the development between her and them of Christian unity, which we have been instructed by the Gospel to consider one of the first, because one of the most important, duties attaching to a community professedly organised on the basis of the law of Christ. The Church of England is prevented by her subjection to Civil Law from cultivating the grace of Christian charity. In

this regard, she is the active cause of schism. Probably, she stands opposed to the wishes of a majority of her own members. Certainly, she has no power to effectually alter her own case. There is but one remedy for the evil in which she is enshrouded—one, we mean, that can be regarded as practicable. But of that we have so frequently spoken that we must leave it to Mr. Fremantle and his friends to find their own ground of justification for acquiescing in a system which in effect not only prevents, but legally prohibits, the exercise of a Christian grace which, in the atmosphere of the new dispensation, should assume a position of paramount importance.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

THE Rev. John Bond, Wesleyan minister, as our readers are aware, attended the recent anniversary of the Liberation Society, and expressed himself as favourable to disestablishment. The reverend gentleman did not profess to represent the Wesleyan Connexion; on the contrary, he expressly disclaimed the idea, and specially guarded himself against it. We expected that Mr. Bond's course of action would cause considerable discussion, and to that we could have no manner of objection. In the Wesleyan body there is a difference of opinion on the question of disestablishment, which must lead to discussion; and we, at any rate, would have both sides equally free in the expression of their opinions upon all suitable occasions. But we did not expect that the Rev. John Bond's attendance at a meeting of the Liberation Society would be the subject of debate in one of the London District Meetings, which we gather was the case. The following statement appears in the *Methodist* for the 21st of May:—"A conversation having arisen on the subject of Wesleyan ministers taking part in political meetings, this meeting is of opinion that the principle of non-interference in such cases should be honourably observed by brethren on all sides until the Conference shall otherwise determine." To this resolution of the Second London District Meeting the *Watchman* for May 19 refers in the following terms:—"And it is gratifying to find that where the understood consideration of terms of brotherly union seemed at all imperilled, a resolution was passed by a large and influential district meeting, with the President of the Conference at its head, to the effect that a conversation having arisen on the subject of Wesleyan ministers taking part in political meetings, the meeting recorded its opinion that the principle of non-interference in such cases should be honourably observed by brethren on all sides until the Conference should otherwise determine."

We have no disposition whatever to interfere with the internal and private affairs of Methodism, and in these times of danger to Protestantism in this country it behoves Nonconformists to unite in common friendliness against the common foe of civil and religious liberty. But the statements of the *Watchman* and the *Methodist* make the resolution of the Second London District Meeting public property, and as such we wish respectfully to discuss it.

We do not for a moment question the integrity of the district meeting, or indulge the shadow of a suspicion of Dr. Punshon's fairness and honour. The matter being brought under his notice, he could do no less than make it a part of the business of the court. It is said that the regulations in accordance with which the resolution was passed are obsolete, and have been practically broken in other instances without being noticed by the Conference. Now we do not profess to be acquainted with all the laws of Methodism, and if the laws said to be obsolete have not been repealed, they can still

be applied. Let the district meeting be credited with having acted legally and fairly according to existing regulation; at any rate, it is not for us to pronounce upon what is obsolete and what is not in Methodist economy. We only wish to deal with the resolution as it is given in the *Methodist*, and we are decidedly of opinion that by the resolution the question of Wesleyan ministers attending public political meetings is lifted into a new position, and cannot remain where it is. As the resolution stands it condemns all Wesleyan ministers who attend meetings for the repeal of the O. D. Acts, the Permissive Bill, National Elementary Education, the Closing of Public-houses on Sundays, and the Revision of the English Liturgy. All these meetings are political because they seek to gain their objects by influencing the votes of the House of Commons or the House of Lords, as the case may be. Now, surely the Methodists are not going to forbid their ministers to allow such meetings as we have indicated; and yet the resolution as it stands amounts to prohibition. According to that resolution, the Rev. G. W. Olver ought never to have attended meetings for the Permissive Bill; the Rev. W. Arthur must withdraw from the Society for the Revision of the English Liturgy; Dr. Osborn must retire from the Church Defence Association, if he has not already done so; and both Dr. Rigg and the Rev. H. W. Holland are condemned for attending education meetings.

To give pain to Wesleyan ministers is no part of the purpose of this article, and they must bear with us when we say that the resolution of the London District Meeting looks like a species of Wesleyan Ultramontanism from which the ministers will be the first to shrink. It is a dangerous thing for any great ecclesiastical organisation to take upon itself to interfere with the rights of citizenship by telling its ministers they shall not attend a political meeting without the consent of their ecclesiastical superiors. If Wesleyan ministers are allowed to go to some political meetings and forbidden to go to others, the power which exercises this control will enter into a dangerous sphere, and take to itself a serious and ultimately a disastrous responsibility. The rights of citizenship are above all church laws in this country, and ought not to be entirely sacrificed to any ecclesiastical organisation. Nobody would be more sorry than ourselves for the damage which would come to religion from another division among the Methodists, but we confess we fear for the future if the resolution we are criticising should be placed in the Conference Statute Book without either guard or qualification.

We cannot think that the Conference will place itself in a dubious position before the whole nation, and, no doubt, some *via media* will be found which shall prevent ministers from becoming mere agitating politicians, and at the same time save their rights of citizenship. Times are greatly changed, and some of the old regulations of Methodism will not apply to-day. The Established Church is no longer the Protestant Church, the Wesleyans are no longer a mere feeble sect; they are a national institution, and must face their national duties. They cannot consistently give to the Establishment the assistance which they gave it in former days. The opinions of the Wesleyans are greatly changed in relation to the Church of England. It is said by those who ought to know that the majority of the Wesleyan ministers are now Dissenters. The minority will hardly legislate for the majority much longer; and mutual toleration will be better for Methodism than political prohibition. Difference of opinion does exist among the Wesleyans, and the public and frank acknowledgment of these differences is the only way of escape. Let those ministers who are in favour of the Establishment uphold it, and let those who are opposed to it express their opposition; and let both sides, agreeing to differ, preserve that unity and brotherly love which all Christians may and ought to cherish, notwithstanding their differences of belief about the Church of England.

"THE SAD EXPERIENCE OF A CLERGYMAN."

There is a shower of ecclesiastical pamphlets just now, and amongst them we have a remarkable one from a clergyman, entitled, "The Sad Experience of a Clergyman of the Established Church" (published by W. Macintosh). The clergyman in question is the Rev. H. J. Dixon, vicar of Yarncombe, Devonshire, who gives a melancholy history of his clerical experience, and is candid in his statement of the lessons he has learned therefrom. We find from this that Mr. Dixon was educated at Eton, passed on to Oxford, and was ordained "a priest" in 1842. He became a curate. As he says:—

I belonged to that portion of curates who had no

interest in the Church I had made my profession; I had no friend among the large landowners having livings in their gift; was not related to a bishop, or entitled to any college living, and my relatives were not disposed to resort to the iniquitous course of purchasing preferment for me; this will sufficiently explain to all those who have any knowledge of the system pursued in the Church of England, the reason of my remaining a number of years an unbeneficed clergyman, no matter how excellent my testimonials might be. The average stipend of a curate being 100*l.* per annum, I for one have not had a very large share of the enormous revenues of my Church. I do not say my case is an isolated one, because there are hundreds of clergymen who have fared no better.

One of Mr. Dixon's curacies was that of Marshwood, in Dorset, connected with which we have a tale illustrating a portion of the inner life of the Establishment:—

In 1867 I became curate of Marshwood, in Dorset, a chapelry attached to the valuable living of Whitechurch Canonieorum. I had only been in residence there three months when the living was sequestrated, and the incumbent went away. I was left with my parish of about 500 people, to maintain the schools, and to provide for all the incidental expenses, with 80*l.* per annum. In this way I struggled on for three years, doing my best to uphold the position of the Church, performing the services, visiting and relieving the sick and poor, without any help. This valuable living of Whitechurch Canonieorum, in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury, worth 1,000*l.* a year, was in the time of Bishop Denison given by him to an intimate friend.

But Mr. Dixon's time for promotion came. In 1872, having been working for thirty years, he was appointed to his present incumbency, and it is of this that he principally writes. First, as to what he has to do there:—

In parish work I have been assisted by my two daughters, who undertook the training of the choir, playing the harmonium in the church, and assisting in the Sunday and week-day schools. I have not been absent from my parish one Sunday, or have had any help in the services since I came into residence, more than three years ago, and my family, as in the case of previous parishes, have done their best for the poor during illness, visiting and relieving them. I have subscribed to the full extent of my power to the charities of this parish, such as the blanket, clothing, and coal clubs.

Now, what is received for this? Well, the living of Yarncombe is worth 120*l.* a year. In the first year Mr. Dixon had to pay out of this the following charges:—

Fee to Lord Chancellor	11	0	0
Mr. Borch, Registrar	9	11	0
Mr. Palmer	1	7	6
Queen Anne's Bounty	22	9	1
Poor Rates on Tithe Rent Charge	24	10	0
Diocesan Surveyor	6	8	0
Great Tithes to the Hon. Mark Rolle	2	4	4
	£78	15	7

There is a vicarage-house, but it is encumbered, and it has an unfortunate way of letting the snow in through the roofs and swamping the beds. Now, a bright idea seems, one day, to have occurred to Mr. Dixon. He reflected that, taking all things together, keeping up schools, house, rates, and so on, he was getting just nothing for his services. So, knowing that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Exeter were Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Queen Anne's Bounty Governors, he applied to them to see if something could not be added to his living from the magnificent incomes of these corporations. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners returned him very brief answer. They could only help according to "fixed rules," or if other help were given; but they did suggest that Mr. Dixon might try a local society, if there was one—which there is not—or the Marquis of Lorne's Fund, if that fund should happen to be successful, which has not been the case. As for Queen Anne's Bounty, the secretary wrote to remind him that they had a charge on the vicarage which had not been paid, and, said he, writing last November, "This board is about to sequester your benefice for the arrears." No wonder that Mr. Dixon felt a sort of moral indignation. So he writes:—

Here it may be seen that the two archbishops and bishops who act as governors in the distribution of these enormous funds, without expressing one atom of sorrow or commiseration for the position of the incumbent, order through their treasurer the sequestration of the benefice. In all cases of sequestration I have always understood that an incumbent has to serve the Church and perform the work necessary in the parish on a curate's stipend, and the balance to be paid over to the sequestrators. I ask, in the name of common sense and humanity, what money these archbishops and bishops are going to sequester? I have not had here the stipend of a curate; I may say I have not received annually anything like the stipends usually paid to their butlers and footmen.

These are things to make a man—even a clergyman—think. Further thoughts arose in Mr. Dixon's mind. Such as these:—

I was for some years in the diocese of Oxford at the time the late Dr. Wilberforce presided over it. On one occasion this bishop, when commenting on the usages and practices with respect to livings in the Church of England, remarked, "There are prizes and blanks among them"; but he took good care to ordain two of his sons as soon as they were old enough to enter the Church, and to give to both valuable prizes with a charming residence attached to each, to the exclusion of the hard-working curates who had been for years hoping against hope. Viewing the circumstances, therefore, of the living of Yarncombe, it can appropriately be styled a sequestrated blank.

This pamphlet contains many other figures, facts, and suggestions. Mr. Dixon calls upon Parliament

to interfere. He asks, "Is not the time come when they should not only make a searching inquiry as to the disposal of these Church revenues, but see that the urgent and necessitous cases are relieved out of these moneys?" He asks, too,—

Are men whose education has cost them as much as any bishop, who have studied as much, and perhaps taken higher honours at the Universities than some of them, expected to enter the ministry of the Church of England, where the income for themselves, their wives and families, depend either on interest or money to purchase them? I have a letter lately addressed to me by an incumbent in Northamptonshire, in which he says—"I only know that few young men of any reflection would go now into the Church."

Lastly, Mr. Dixon shows how a bishop can neglect his diocesan duties while attending Parliament, and this thought is suggested:—

I have reason to believe, from my past experience as a working clergyman, that if the instances, whose number must be legion, of the inexpediences and great danger to the spiritual interest of the Church arising from bishops having seats in the House of Lords, were described by the working clergy, the trustworthy authorities in such matters, the honourable members of both Houses of our Legislature would have no difficulty in coming at once to a just conclusion on such a matter, and providing a remedy for a grievance so materially affecting the true interests of the Church of England.

It will be seen from this that even a poor vicar, who seems to be living upon nothing a-year—even a poor vicar, like the worm, can turn. We hope Mr. Dixon will get something, because we are indebted to him for a very vigorous exposure of the rotten administration of the Church.

CLERGYMEN IN NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS.

The opinion of counsel has recently been taken on the question whether it is lawful or otherwise for a clergyman of the Church of England to preach in Nonconformist places of worship. As may be remembered, the Rev. W. H. Fremantle, the rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, accepted an invitation from Dr. Parker to preach on February 4 in the City Temple, a Congregational place of worship. The proceedings having been advertised in the papers and otherwise made known, the Bishop of London addressed a letter to Mr. Fremantle, in which he required the latter to refrain from the proposed step, at least till its consistency with the duties of a clergyman of the Church of England had been carefully examined and determined. In order to determine the state of the law on the subject it was arranged that the opinion of counsel should be taken. Mr. Benjamin Shaw was accordingly requested, on behalf of the Bishop of London, to confer with Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, on the part of Mr. Fremantle, with a view to their joint opinion on the following questions:—

1. Is it unlawful by statute or otherwise for a clergyman of the Church of England to preach either when there is or when there is not a religious service in a building (a) licensed and used for Nonconformist worship, (b) unlicensed and commonly used for Nonconformist worship?

2. Is it an offence ecclesiastical or otherwise for a clergyman of the Church of England to take part as an officiating minister in a service of Nonconformists wherever they may meet?

3. Should preaching and taking part in a Nonconformist service both be in counsel's opinion unlawful, Mr. Fremantle asks:—

Where is the line to be drawn? Are lectures, prayer meetings, missionary meetings, &c., to be included in the term "service"? If not, wherein does a service consist?

If preaching be lawful, is offering a prayer lawful?

Or taking a part in the Holy Communion?

Or simple attendance at a Nonconformist religious meeting?

4. Is the question affected (a) by a clergyman who takes part being licensed (or beneficed) in the diocese; (b) by his having or not having the consent of the incumbent of the parish in which the building stands, such building being (1) licensed under 52nd Geo. III., cap. 155 (2), or not so licensed; (c) by the bishop allowing or forbidding the clergyman to take part in the service of ministrations, and, if so, how?

5. Does the illegality, if any, extend to the chapels of the Wesleyan societies or of Lady Huntingdon's Connection?

Does it extend to services in Ireland or Scotland, whether in the Established Church of Scotland or in the Episcopal Churches of Scotland or Ireland not established?

Or to the churches episcopal or non-episcopal in the (a) colonies, (b) America, or (c) the continent?

Note.—As Mr. Fremantle presses for the retention of this question, the bishop will not object to its remaining, but he does not consider it pertinent to the case.

Mr. Fremantle acknowledges the bishop's courtesy.

The following is the opinion of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen:—

I have carefully considered this case in consultation with Mr. Shaw, and though there is little substantial difference in the conclusions at which we have arrived, we prefer to state our opinions separately, as neither the opinions themselves nor the grounds on which they rest are in all cases the same.

The following general observations appear to me necessary to explain the answers which I give to the special questions put in the case.

In a legal point of view the Church of England must be regarded as a common name for the different religious institutions recognised and legally regulated by the law of England, including under that expression, first, Acts of Parliament, and, next, the unwritten law which is known by the name of the King's Ecclesiastical Law.

Down to the sixteenth century the Pope and the

clergy exercised practically unlimited power over every branch of the Ecclesiastical law, and no other religious belief or system of religious worship was permitted than those which the Ecclesiastical Law recognised and enjoined.

The effect of the legislation of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth was to deprive the Pope of all legal authority, and to render the powers of the clergy subordinate to and dependent upon the law of the land; but it was also directed to the object of securing (to a certain extent) uniformity of religious belief, and maintaining one exclusive system of religious worship throughout the whole nation. The various attempts which were made to effect these objects lasted till the Toleration Act passed in 1688.

The Toleration Act relieved most of the Protestant Dissenters upon certain conditions from such of the Acts against Nonconformity as prevented them assembling for religious worship according to their own forms, and this exceptional privilege has been so much extended by subsequent legislation, that its character as an exception has, for practical purposes, been entirely lost sight of. This, however, is rather matter of feeling and opinion than of law. Neither the Toleration Act nor any other statute of which I am aware extends to or affects in any way the ecclesiastical duties of clergymen of the Church of England or their liability to ecclesiastical penalties. Their legal position must still be determined on the principle that they are within the general rule which prescribes uniformity of religious worship, and not within the exceptions which permit deviation from uniformity in certain cases.

The question, then, is, what is the ecclesiastical law as to the performance of public worship? The answer is twofold. In the first place, a clergyman of the Church of England in England is, I think, restricted to the services prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. It is true that the Act of Uniformity does not say this in express words, though several of the recitals in the preamble come very near to saying it; but it must be remembered that when that Act was passed and down to our time it was illegal to be present at or take part in any other form of worship except under the Toleration Acts, which did not extend to the clergy. The Toleration Act and the subsequent legislation which have carried its principles further have relieved the laity from penalties for Nonconformity, but have left the ecclesiastical duties of the clergy of the Church of England untouched.

In the second place, it is a principle recognised in many decided cases referred to in Mr. Shaw's opinion that a clergyman of the Church of England commits an ecclesiastical offence by officiating, in which expression I mean to include preaching, even according to the Act of Uniformity, without the authority of the bishop. This authority may be given by institution to a benefice by licence; or perhaps in some cases—as where a clergyman officiates for another at his request—by tacit permission and usage or in other lawful ways. The bishop, however, cannot permit what is in itself illegal. I now proceed to apply these general principles to the specific questions proposed in the case:—

1. I think that it is an ecclesiastical offence, not by statute, but by the King's Ecclesiastical Law, for a clergyman of the Church of England to preach on any of the occasions and in any of the places referred to in this question.

2. I think it is an offence against the King's Ecclesiastical Law for a clergyman of the Church of England to take part as an officiating minister in a service of Nonconformists wherever they may meet, but I do not think it is an offence against the statute if the meeting is in itself legal.

3. I do not think it is possible to draw a precise line between meetings which do and meetings which do not constitute acts of public worship.

The only statement which I can make upon the subject is that in deciding whether a meeting is or is not a religious service or act of public worship regard must be had to the main purpose which the persons present have in view when they meet together. If a meeting for a charitable object were to be opened by a prayer, I should not describe the whole meeting as an act of public worship. If the prospects and position of a charitable society were stated in a sermon preached as part of a religious service, I should describe the whole meeting as an act of public worship. Every case must depend on its own circumstances.

As to taking part in the Holy Communion, the question is ambiguous. If "taking part" means taking the part of an officiating minister, I have no doubt that such an act would be illegal. If it means receiving the communion as a worshipper, the question is one of great difficulty. Such an act would, I think, amount to an expression of heretical opinions, if the service embodied doctrines opposed to those of the Church of England, and in that case it would, of course, constitute an ecclesiastical offence. Even if the service embodied no such doctrines, I am inclined to think that neither the act of communicating nor attendance (as a worshipper) at a Nonconformist religious service in England would be lawful in a clergyman of the Church of England. The presumption—for the reason pointed out at the beginning of this opinion—is against the legality of such acts, and I know of no express authority in favour of their legality. The matter, however, especially as regards bare presence as a worshipper at a service in itself unobjectionable, admits of much doubt. The law upon subjects of this nature is so vague that great discretion would practically be left to the courts in deciding any question which might arise, and their decision would, no doubt, be influenced by the manner in which the question was raised. It must also be observed that as worship is an act of the mind of which presence at a service is only evidence, and as a man may join in part but not in the whole of the service at which he is present, and as the presumption in criminal proceedings is always in favour of innocence, the prosecution of a clergyman for the acts mentioned would be surrounded with difficulties; but such a prosecution affords the only means by which the question whether such acts are legal or not could be conclusively determined.

4. I do not think that any of the distinctions suggested in the question would affect the matter.

5. I think the illegality does extend to the chapels of the Wesleyan societies and to those of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. Though their doctrines do not substantially differ from those of the Established Church, the essence of the system of Church government of each

of those bodies is that they refuse to recognise the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese.

With respect to the Churches mentioned in the latter part of the question, I think they all stand on the same footing, and that the lawfulness, so far as the law of England is concerned, of taking part, either as an officiating minister or as a worshipper, in their services depends on entirely different principles from those which apply to England and Wales.

I think the law recognises the distinction between doctrine, morals, and Church government. The expression of heretical opinions and immorality are ecclesiastical offences wherever they may take place, though if the offence is committed out of the jurisdiction of the ordinary spiritual courts, there might be great practical difficulty in furnishing it. If a clergyman of the Church of England professed the Roman Catholic religion or lived an immoral life in France, he would undoubtedly commit an ecclesiastical offence, though there might be great practical difficulty in proceeding against him effectually. These difficulties might, however, be removed by circumstances. If, for instance, he was presented to a living in England, such an offence would justify the bishop in refusing him institution.

With regard to Church government, the case is different. The question whether a clergyman of the Church of England who takes part in the services of a different Church out of England and Wales commits an ecclesiastical offence depends on the question whether the maintenance of the episcopal form of Church government is to be regarded as matter of doctrine or as matter of discipline. If it is the doctrine of the King's Ecclesiastical Law that all public worship not conducted by ministers episcopally ordained is sinful and schismatical, then it would be an ecclesiastical offence to take part in such worship in any part of the world, just as it would be an ecclesiastical offence to profess atheism in any part of the world. If it is the doctrine of the King's Ecclesiastical Law that the bishops of England and Wales are local officers with known power and a local jurisdiction, and that the form of the Church government which it will adopt is a question for each particular Church, then services conducted by ministers not episcopally ordained in places beyond the jurisdiction of English bishops are not crimes according to the King's Ecclesiastical Law. The case is like the administration of justice by courts differently constituted from our own.

I am of opinion that the latter view is correct; that the acts to which the question refers are not ecclesiastical offences; that a clergyman of the Church of England who preaches, officiates, administers, or takes the Sacrament, or is present as a worshipper at the services of religious bodies out of England and Wales commits no ecclesiastical offence, except in those cases in which by so doing he expresses opinions which the Church of England regards as heretical. This appears to me to be a direct necessary inference from the 19th, 20th, 23rd, and 34th Articles of Religion, considered in reference to the state of facts which notoriously existed at the time when those articles were drawn up and ratified. The inference is also strongly supported by the circumstance that a Presbyterian form of Church government is established in Scotland by the very same authority—namely, that of Parliament—which maintains the episcopal form in England.

It may be asked whether the existence or non-existence of a Church established by law in a foreign country makes any difference in the case. I am of opinion that as far as the law of England is concerned it makes no difference.

The 23rd Article says that it is not lawful for any man to take upon himself the office of preaching, &c., "before he is lawfully called and sent," and it explains that those persons are "lawfully called and sent which be chosen and called to this work by men who have public authority given unto them in the congregation to call and send ministers into the Lord's vineyard." In Ireland, in the United States of America, and in most of the British colonies the law of the land authorises all persons who are so minded to associate for religious purposes in bodies connected by a voluntary contract, and this, I think, authorises such bodies to give "public authority" to their officers—that is, it enables them to confer upon their clergy a position not only permitted, but in various ways recognised by the law of the land. I think that any such body would be a "national or particular Church" within the meaning of the 34th Article, whether its form of Church government was or was not Episcopal, and that a clergyman of the Church of England would commit no ecclesiastical offence in taking part, either as a minister or as a worshipper, in its services, unless by so doing he expressed heretical opinions. J. F. STEPHEN.

Temple, May 29.

Mr. Fremantle himself, writing to the *Times* on the subject of Mr. Stephen's and Mr. Shaw's opinions, desires to point out—"First, that counsel find nothing illegal in a clergyman's taking part in the services of other Churches than his own out of England; and, secondly, that the grounds on which his taking part in Nonconformist services in England is declared illegal appear to make it also illegal for him to join in such services as those of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and even in a prayer meeting; or, indeed, to use any but the full service of the Church at family prayers."

A meeting will be held in the City Temple tomorrow to hear the opinions of these lawyers. The Rev. W. H. Fremantle, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, and many eminent Nonconformists are expected to be present. Mr. S. Morley, M.P., will preside.

In a letter to the *Hour*, the Rev. Samuel Minton says he thinks the opinions given by Mr. Stephen and Mr. Shaw will mark the beginning of the end. He says:—

It is not so much the conclusion they have reached that makes the matter so serious as the ground on which it is placed. For a Church to forbid its ministers to take part in any services other than her own, on the ground of order and expediency, to avoid possible complications by the apparent sanction of their doctrine and discipline, would be, at least, a rational proceeding, however narrow and impolitic we might think it. But for a Protestant Church to claim, within the limits of Eng-

land and Wales, what Rome claims over the whole earth—namely, that she is the only true Church of Christ, and that all other pretended Churches are merely schismatical sects, with which, in their corporate capacity, the faithful are "no, not to eat"—is surely something vastly different. Yet this is the ground, expressed or implied, on which such fraternal intercourse stands condemned. It is very satisfactory to find, as some of us have all along maintained, that there is no direct law, either of the Church or of the State, to forbid the practice; but it is declared to be inconsistent with the fundamental position assumed by the Church, and sanctioned by the State, in this part of Her Majesty's dominions. The question, therefore, arises, "Will such an assumption, if practically enforced, be tolerated in this latter half of the nineteenth century?" That the English Ecclesiastical Establishment did claim to be the only true Church in this land, both before and after the Reformation, no one can deny. Does it follow, because she has never formally abandoned the claim, that her ministers ought to act as if it were still maintained in full force, both by Church and State? If bishops and deans, if members of the royal family and the "keeper of the Queen's conscience," may attend Mr. Moody's services, why may not Mr. Fremantle attend Dr. Parker's? and, if attend, why not preach? What difference does it make whether he "assists" at an unauthorised service by listening to a schismatical preacher, or by preaching to schismatical hearers? In either case, he is aiding and abetting schism. So also is the Archbishop of Canterbury, when he publicly expresses his satisfaction at the good done by our American friends. "Forbid them not," his Grace virtually says, and evidently from the heart. What! Not forbid professing Christians to be guilty of schism—not forbid them to ignore the true Church and to intrude into its preserves without asking permission from lawful authority! The Church of England, it is maintained, claims spiritual jurisdiction over every inch of ground from Land's End to Berwick-upon-Tweed—the Opera House no less than the City Temple. She sanctions no services but her own. And those of her ministers who actively or passively take part in any other are disloyal to her authority and fraternise with her foes; they are fomenting rebellion and abetting high treason. You may express it ever so euphemistically, but this is what it comes to—the objection means this or it means nothing.

Mr. Minton thinks that the maintenance of such a state of things for long is impossible. A crisis is at hand. No free-born Briton "will submit to such a yoke of bondage as that which, if Mr. Shaw's opinion be correct, presses upon the necks of the clergy of the Established Church? We are constantly told that the boilers were never so strong, or the machinery in such excellent working order; but neither has the furnace ever been heated as it is now; and if every outlet is to be closed, no metal has yet been invented that will bear the strain."

CHURCH AND STATE ON THE CONTINENT.

The charge against the Prince-Bishop Dr. Foerster of having threatened Dean Kick of Kaehe with major excommunication, and of having caused that penalty to be pronounced against him, came on for hearing at Birnbaum on Friday. The court condemned the accused to a fine of 2,000 marks, or in default to 133 days' imprisonment.

Cardinal Count Ledochowski, the leader of the Catholic opposition to the May Statutes, to which he was the first victim, is dangerously ill in his prison at Ostrowo.

While denying the report that a Concordat had been concluded between Russia and the Vatican, the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* states that an improvement has arisen in the relations of the two Governments.

A remarkable scene was witnessed last Friday week at Geneva, when the authorities handed over the church of Notre Dame to the Liberal Catholics. M. Deshusses, the leader of the reform party, appeared at the gates of the church attended by a locksmith, and followed by a strong detachment of gendarmes. The locksmith at once began to remove the metal plates on which seals had been placed by the authorities when the church was closed. While he was doing this the Catholic priests of the church came up and protested against the proceedings, but they were not regarded. On the contrary, the crowd, which had been very dense, manifested great hostility to the priests, shouting, "Down with them! Throw them into the Rhône!" Ultimately they were removed from the edifice by the gendarmes, and took refuge in a neighbouring presbytery. The event created a large amount of excitement, and the spoliation is loudly and bitterly denounced by the Ultramontane prints.

Mr. Disraeli, on behalf of the Crown, has offered the living of Halifax to the Rev. H. White, M.A., chaplain in ordinary to the Queen and of the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

THE BISHOPRIC OF COLOMBO.—Dr. Jermyn having resigned this bishopric, the Rev. R. S. Copleston has been selected for the vacant see. Mr. Copleston obtained a first class at Oxford in classical moderations of 1866, and a second class in the classical final school in 1868. He is now a Fellow and tutor of St. John's College, Oxford.

INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE BILL.—Mr. Waddy will, on the motion for going into committee on this bill, move, "That it is inexpedient that any measure affecting the organisation and government of the Episcopal Church as by law established in England, should receive the sanction of this House until urgent and present necessity for the proposed change shall be shown to exist; and, in case any such legislation be deemed necessary, it

should be proposed on the official responsibility of Her Majesty's Government for the time being."

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE POPE'S HEALTH.—Cardinal Manning, in presiding at a *dejeuner* at the Alexandra Palace on Wednesday, referred to the health of the Pope. He said he had recent information direct from Rome, which assured him that all that was feared, and much that seemed to be wished in regard to the health of His Holiness, was without foundation. He trusted that Pius IX. would live to see the great Italian people lay at his feet the testimony of their loving fidelity.

ARCHBISHOP MACHALE.—The address of Roman Catholic members of Parliament to Archbishop Machale, of Tuam, was presented on Thursday. It is a long document, is illuminated in a costly manner, and mounted in a heavy frame, bearing pictures of St. Patrick and other saints. It is signed by nearly every Roman Catholic member. The address congratulates the aged archbishop on having completed the fiftieth year of his elevation to the episcopate, and recalls his efforts to relieve the Catholics of Ireland from religious disabilities, his labours in respect to denominational education, his services during the great famine in Ireland, his general activity for the welfare of the poor, and his advocacy and approval of all movements aiming at the assertion of Ireland's national rights.

THE SALE OF PEWS BY AUCTION where there is a popular minister continues to spread. In an advertisement of the opening of a new Congregational Church in Boston, we read:—"It will seat 4,000 persons, and the price of a sitting will be 2l. a-year, with the addition of whatever premium an auction may bring for choice places." In Dr. Hall's new magnificent church the sale of the pews has taken place, and the result has exceeded expectation. There were 352 pews, the valuation prices of which ranged from 1,200l. to 60l., according to position. On all the pews a premium was got, making an aggregate in premiums of about 15,000l. The aggregate of the sales, including premiums, was 129,000l., leaving a number of pews still to be sold at their valuation. The total cost of the building was 50,000l., and it is already practically out of debt.—*Letter from New York.*

THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM CASE.—In the Court of Exchequer on Friday the special case stated for the opinion of the judges upon the legality of opening the Brighton Aquarium on Sunday was argued before the Lord Chief Baron and Barons Bramwell, Cleasby, and Amphlett. The Solicitor-General was the leading counsel for the Crown, and Mr. Manisty, Q.C., for the company. After hearing the arguments, the Lord Chief Baron said he was clearly of opinion that the defendants were guilty under the Act, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the penalty he sought to recover. He arrived at the conclusion, he added, not merely with reluctance, but with a degree of repugnance far beyond his power to express, and he hoped the decision of the court would lead to a great and salutary amendment of the law. The other barons concurring, judgment was given against the company.

SALES OF BENEFICES.—A Parliamentary paper has been issued respecting the sales of benefices under the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act. The advowsons of ninety-nine benefices were sold from November, 1863, to April last. Among the purchasers were clergymen and titled persons. Lady Bardett Coutts purchased one for 8,000l., the age of the incumbent being at the time seventy-one. Under the 23rd and 24th sections of the Act there had been fourteen sales of livings, the money not being applied in augmentation of the income. Not one clergyman appears in the list as purchaser. The names of the parties with the purchase money in every instance appears in the return. Another part of the document shows a return of all benefices in the patronage of the Crown or the Lord Chancellor, or any Bishop or corporation, &c., the advowson of which has been exchanged for the advowsons of other benefices between the 1st of November, 1864, and the 31st of October last. There are as many as 185 benefices mentioned, with the particulars.

THE OWSTON FERRY CASE.—The *Watchman* says:—"The appeal lies in the Court of Arches, over which the father of 'the youthful Chancellor' presides. The situation is somewhat anomalous, and some may think good Bishop Wordsworth not very discreet in appointing to the inferior court the son of the judge presiding in the immediately superior one. But we have confidence enough in Phillimore the father to believe that no personal bias will influence him in considering the appeal from Phillimore the son. The high reputation for integrity and impartiality which British judges of all kinds have won will not be impaired, we may rely on it, by anything of that kind. Meantime the Committee of Privileges will undoubtedly pursue the question to a complete issue; and, as the *Times* remarks, if we fail in the courts, public opinion, acting on Parliament, will ultimately redress the wrong. It is impossible that, such laws—if, indeed, they be laws—should long remain un-repeated. Some functionaries of the Church of England are not too 'wise in their generation.' The insulting tone of this judgment, quite as much as its substance, will arouse among the Methodists a feeling which will not do the Church any good. Hitherto, in spite of much provocation and temptation, our body has generally abstained from taking part in agitations against the Church established by law. But pride, bigotry, and rancour may be carried too far, and even the most quiet and law-abiding citizens may begin to inquire whether an

institution whose principles are explained and enforced by judgments like that in question is not more hurtful than helpful to the nation's weal, and to the maintenance of religion, 'brotherly kindness, and charity.'"

MR. MACKONCHIE'S SUSPENSION.—The suspension of Mr. Mackonochie came into force on Sunday. At the morning service there was a very large congregation. The sentence of suspension did not appear on the church doors, and there was no alteration in the ritual observed except that the altar candles were not lighted during the celebration of the Communion. The Rev. H. Stanton preached from the text, "Knowing that the same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren that are in the world." The preacher said that Mr. Mackonochie's suspension, which would be occupying the minds of his hearers, was, in fact, a great dignity, and would serve rather to increase their love and respect for him than otherwise. Still, the suspension was an insult and an injury done to one of the most devoted men the Church ever possessed. There was not a single bishop on the episcopal bench who was so devotedly attached to the Prayer-book as the criminal—for so they would make him out to be—who was then suspended. They saw all the bishops looking calmly on while a set of fanatics were hounding down a devoted priest of the Church, just as a parcel of miscreant lads would hound down a poor dog with sticks and stones, break every bone in its poor body, and never cease until they had beaten every breath out of it. He called on them by every truth Mr. Mackonochie had taught them, and by all the influence he had over them, to abominate and execrate the treatment he had received since he had been the minister of that church, and to oppose it in every way. A collection for the Hospital Sunday Fund was made at the close of the sermon. In the evening the preacher was the Rev. E. F. Russell, one of the assistant clergy at the church. Mr. Russell, before beginning his sermon, gave notice that this morning a mass would be said "for the repose of the soul" of Mr. Lanphier, who had been for some time one of the curates of the church. Mr. Russell also invited the congregation to kneel down with him and say the "De Profundis" and the "Our Father," for the same intention, as perhaps they might be unable to attend the mass. The whole congregation then knelt and repeated the psalm and the Lord's Prayer after the preacher.

MR. GLADSTONE ON PROTESTANTISM AND CATHOLICISM.—Mr. Murray has published a translation of an essay by M. de Laveleye on "Protestantism and Catholicism, in their bearing on the Liberty and Prosperity of Nations, with an Introductory Letter by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P." In this letter Mr. Gladstone, while disclaiming agreement with M. de Laveleye in all his opinions, says:—"I thank you for your prompt assent to my request that your tract on the relations of reformed and unreformed Christianity respectively, in the West of Europe, to the liberty and prosperity of nations, might be translated into English." He adds:—

With reference to the political and social fruits of religion, we have been accustomed to regard Belgium as the one choice garden of the Roman Church; and it has afforded a ready answer to many who entertained strong suspicion of her workings. It will be well for us to have a few words on this subject from a Belgian of known liberality and tolerance, who knows what and under what difficulties, the wisdom of two successive kings has done for Belgium; and who is too acute either to undervalue the power and fixed intentions of the Ultramontane conspiracy, or to find comfort in the visionary notion that any security is afforded to European society against that conspiracy by any system of mere negotiations in religion. This last-named error is widely prevalent in England. There is an impression, which is not worthy to be called a conviction, but which holds the place of one, that the indifference, scepticism, materialism, and pantheism which for the moment are so fashionable, afford, among them, an effectual defence against Vaticanism. But one has truly said that the votaries of that system have three elements of real strength, namely, faith, self-sacrifice, and the spirit of continuity. None of the three are to be found in any of the negative systems; and you have justly and forcibly pointed out that these systems, through the feelings of repugnance and alarm which they excite in many religious minds, are effectual allies of the Romanism of the day. The Romanism of the day in a measure repays its obligation, by making its censure of these evils sincere no doubt, but only light and rare in comparison with the anathemas which it bestows upon liberty and its guarantees, most of all when any tendency to claim them is detected within its own precinct.

THE CHURCHES, PRIESTS, AND PEOPLE OF ROME.—The sumptuous churches here are but meagrely attended. Even the splendid paintings and frescoes by the great masters, the marble statues, the mosaics, and the golden candelabra, fail to interest and draw out the people. Of the hundred sacred temples here, filled with all that art can summon of the grand and beautiful, two or three at most would answer for the accommodation of those who are disposed to attend them. The decorations of some of these vast edifices, as of S. Maria Maggiore and S. Giovanni in Laterano, are perfectly bewildering to the eye; yet we may well say of them that all this "splendour dazzles in vain." A profound indifference prevails. The churches are open every day, from morning until noon, but oh, how cold and solitary! A few priests reading prayers, a dozen people kneeling here and there, almost as many lazy beggars at the door, a monk or two with cowl and beads—what were these great ignorant fellows made for?—one or two ladies at the confessional, and a dozen tourists with their guide-

books: this is the unvaried scene, the summary for Sunday and the rest of the week. There are, in general, no seats; there is but little sermonising. The prayers are in Latin, which the people do not understand. The hymns are also in the same dead language. But why not sing it in the living tongue, which is so much more melodious than the ancient? Why? The magnificent array of gold and gems, paintings and statuary, is in keeping with the psalmody; they seem placed there just to be gazed upon by idle travellers like your humble servant. The young men of education are, for the most part, rationalistic; not philosophical, indeed, but holding that since modern miracles are but jugglery, the ancient also must be thus considered; yet, in one sense, Rome is most thoroughly Romish. The ministry is completely Vaticanised; the festal days are noted, the *madre benedetta* is venerated; and everybody expects to have the mass performed at his funeral. Protestantism has but a slight foothold among the Italian people. Even many of those supposed to be converted to it carry, it is said, the beads and image of the Virgin secretly to church with them. The attendants on our churches are mostly foreigners, or persons in some pecuniary way allied to them. Still, with an open Bible we have hope.—*The Rev. W. Maybridge in Christian Union.*

Religious and Denominational News.

VILLAGE EVANGELISATION.

On Monday, June 7 (says the *Reading Observer*), the village of Great Coxwell was the scene of a somewhat unusual religious demonstration. In the afternoon the memorial-stone of a new Congregational Chapel was laid by R. Sinclair, Esq., a London merchant, and in the evening a sermon was preached to a large congregation in a venerable building known as the "Coxwell Great Barn," by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of London. From a statement read by the Rev. T. C. Udall, of Faringdon, at the former service, it appears that the chapel about to be erected is a direct result of a successful attempt on the part of the vicar of the parish—whose religious predilections may be inferred from the fact that he was one of the petitioners to Convocation for the restoration of the confessional to the Church of England—to suppress an evangelical mission which had been sustained in the village for some years by the late Earl of Radnor. The financial statement made by the honorary secretary of the building committee, Mr. A. Claydon, was of a very satisfactory character. More than 250l. had been contributed by friends of evangelical truth from various parts of the country, exclusive of the freehold site, and the stone for the building which had been given by two gentlemen who were present on the occasion. On the subscription list nearly every sect was represented, including several handsome contributions from members of the Church of England. In a short and stirring speech on laying the stone, Mr. Sinclair, after gracefully acknowledging the compliment paid him by Mrs. Udall, in the presentation of a silver trowel on behalf of the ladies of the Faringdon Church, urged the completion of the building according to the original plans, which had been considerably modified out of regard to the means at the disposal of the committee. On condition of this being done, and the chapel opened free of debt, he was authorised by one or two other city merchants to offer one-half of the additional cost. This offer, equal to a gift of from 60l. to 70l., was promptly accepted by Mr. O. Gerring, on the part of the committee, and thus terminated a very interesting afternoon's engagement. The sermon preached by Mr. Rogers in the great barn in the evening was the first of a series which that gentleman has volunteered to preach in the villages of West Berks. The text selected by the reverend gentleman was Luke xi. 13, "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?" From these words an address was delivered such as is rarely heard in our villages, and it was universally felt that an auspicious commencement had been made of an exceedingly interesting experiment.

On the following day (Tuesday), Mr. Rogers preached twice in a large tent at Stanford-in-the-Vale, and on each occasion some hundreds of villagers of all sects and classes assembled to hear him. On Wednesday the service was at Longworth, a village about ten miles from Oxford. Here a large barn was utilised for the occasion, and Mr. Rogers again preached to a crowded and apparently deeply interested audience. The next day's work lay at the extreme western boundary of Berkshire, in the village of Langford. Unfortunately Mr. Rogers was too unwell to go through the two services which had been arranged for there, and as the weather was exceedingly unfavourable, a slight interruption was experienced to the signal success which had hitherto characterised the religious campaign. On Friday the week's work was brought to a close by two services—one in the Congregational schoolroom, Faringdon, and the other at Uffington, a village some five miles off, in a large tent. Happily the rev. gentleman's indisposition had so far left him as to enable him to preach with all his wonted power and effectiveness on each occasion; and so was concluded an admirably arranged programme of village evangelisation. It may be safely averred, writes our

correspondent, that many hundreds of Berkshire villagers listened to preaching during the week of a wholly different character from what they had been accustomed to. The most prominent truth insisted on by the preacher at the various services was the universal fatherhood of God, and the obligations of humanity springing out of the relationship.

Among the incidents of the week, not the least interesting were the occasional incongruities of the audience. Now it was a Plymouth Brother of the closest Darby school who was listening to Mr. Rogers, and anon it was a clergyman of the ultra Evangelical school. At Stanford a rural rector was to be seen at each service, and at Faringdon the vicar of the parish concluded the meeting with prayer. At Longworth a laughable incident occurred. Mr. Rogers was speaking on the parable of the unjust judge, and in illustration, forgetting for the moment that he was beyond the jurisdiction of a stipendiary magistracy, he expatiated on the evils of a judge who should allow his prejudices to influence his decisions. "Yeer, yeer!" cried out some labourer from the far end of the barn—probably the man who had been sent to Reading Gaol some months previously by the bench of a neighbouring town, nominally for drinking a little too much beer at a harvest-home feast, but actually for being prominently connected with the Labourers' Union. As if to complete the excellent moral effect of his visit, Mr. Rogers intimated to the superintendent of the mission at Faringdon that it was the intention of his church at Clapham to defray the whole expenses of the week's services.

COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS.

The annual gatherings of the Bedfordshire Union of Christians have been held this year at Bedford. In the morning a sermon was preached by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool. The annual meeting for the transaction of business was held in Bunyan Meeting in the afternoon. The president of the society, the Rev. J. Frost, of Cotton End, occupied the chair, and in his address he said that for a long time Christian unity, in its most attractive form, had existed in this county. He believed it could be traced back to the time of Bunyan, a man of most peaceable spirit, who did more to promote communion among Christians than any other person. The longer he lived the more he was convinced that while they agreed on the great essentials, the question of baptism never need divide them. It had not in this church, which, since the days of Bunyan, had contained members holding both opinions. It was a feature that prevailed much in the county, and he had no doubt it would prevail more and more. The Rev. P. Griffiths, of Biggleswade, read the report, which said that the statements received from the agents of the Union for the first part concurred in testifying that the work of God, in spite of many difficulties, progressing amongst them. A grant of 30*l.* had been made towards the work of colportage. Votes of thanks were passed to the office-bearers, who were re-elected. On the motion of the Rev. J. Brown, seconded by Mr. Carruthers, the following resolution was carried:—

That this meeting of the friends of the Bedfordshire Union rejoices that a branch of the Liberation Society has been formed in this town, and desires to earnestly commend this movement to the sympathy of all friends of religious equality. Tea was provided in the Bunyan Schoolroom by Mr. Roff for the accommodation of the friends from the villages. In the evening another service was held at Bunyan Meeting, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, M.A., of London.

The annual meeting of the members of the Hunts Association of Christian Churches took place at Ramsey on Wednesday. In the morning a sermon was preached at the Great Whyte Chapel, by the Rev. W. Best, B.A., of Watford, from the Gospel of St. Luke, xix. 39, 40. About two o'clock seventy ladies and gentlemen assembled to dinner in the schoolroom. C. P. Tebbutt, Esq., of Bluntisham, presided. In the afternoon the members of the association assembled to transact the business. There was a good attendance. The customary grants in aid of the evangelists in the villages were voted, and urgent appeals were made for increased subscriptions to the funds of the association. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel referred to, at which Mr. Tebbutt presided. In the course of his address the chairman said some people thought there had been in the country a mania for building places of worship; he would not go so far as to call it a mania, but he felt that there had been almost a necessity for rebuilding most of their chapels and meeting-houses, and that had necessarily absorbed a large amount of funds which would otherwise, probably, have been given to the work of home missions. The Rev. F. W. Goadby said that some time before the coming into this country of the two American Evangelists there had been growing up discontent and anxiety as to the spreading of the Gospel; the mass of the people seemed to be, as it were, outside the Gospel, and the means of bringing them in seemed to lack that life which would make them efficient, and there was a yearning in the hearts of many that something should be done. In the course of time the two American Evangelists came to England, and their mission prospered, and he was speaking within the bounds of exact fact when he said there had not been within the present century so widespread and deep a feeling about religion as had now been excited.

Whilst people rejoiced in those revival meetings they must not forget that they were susceptible of perils and dangers. It would be well to stick fast to the old methods so long as they accomplished their ends. (Hear, hear.) There had been a great and unusual degree of "feeling" in connection with the present revival, but he held that it should be a feeling that would build up the spiritual life, and not that which would inflate it. One of the results that might be hoped for from the revival movement was a greater readiness on the part of people everywhere to acknowledge Christ in every sphere of life, but the spiritual life should have grown before it was exhibited, there should be much quiet brooding over the truths, much patience and struggling against evil before the spiritual life was openly exhibited to the world. (Hear, hear.) Whilst they were thankful for revivals, let them be careful that what they did was done wisely, thoughtfully, and prudently, so that every wavelet should carry them safely onward. The Rev. W. Best said he believed that the villages contributed to the town churches many of their best members, and even some of the best ministers to the pulpits, and even the village stations ought to be well kept up. With regard to the American Evangelists it must be remembered that great works were being accomplished where those people had never set their feet. He had been connected with Leeds, and just before he left there, some time ago, there was a most energetic mission formed under the auspices of the Church of England. The result had been a very great revival, and a great increase in all the congregations of the town—not only of the Church of England, by whom it was originated, but all others. (Hear, hear.) In the course of two months he received in his congregation eighty persons at the Lord's table, a circumstance that had not previously transpired in the history of the church. (Cheers.) They did not depend upon American revivalists, but upon the prayers of Christians of all denominations; they depended upon men laying aside all their petty jealousies; on a spirit of unity, and the earnest preaching of the Word of God in the people's vernacular. If they proceeded in that way, whatever methods were pursued, they might expect good results. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Goodman, the Rev. T. Lloyd, and the chairman. During the day, by the kindness of Edward Fellows, Esq., M.P., the gardens and grounds of Ramsey Abbey were thrown open, and were visited by a large number of people.

A number of other reports of county association meetings have come to hand, but our space is exhausted this week.

THE LATE BRIGHTON CONVENTION.

The *Sussex Daily News* says:—"As certain statements have been made that are likely to create a wrong impression, it is only right that it should be known that in coming to Brighton Mr. and Mrs. Pearsall Smith have defrayed their own expenses. The publication of this fact is due to them. Among the many interesting features which the convention has brought to light is one which claims some special notice. That they might give no cause of offence to their French brethren in the ministry, the German army chaplains who were present voluntarily took off their official badges, and abstained from wearing them at the whole of the meetings. This was really the first opportunity the German and French pastors had of meeting together on common ground, and they improved the occasion to the utmost. One French pastor is said to have declared that till the Convention he had never been able entirely to get rid of the bitterness of feeling towards the Germans created by the last war. Now, however, they had met together in Christian fellowship, and had found that they were one in the face of the Gospel, and in the heartfelt union of Christian love. It may be interesting to note, also, that during the Convention an aggregate of 300 meetings of various kinds were held. Nearly 2,000*l.* towards the general expenses, and about 1,000*l.* towards the foreign pastors' expenses, have already been received."

During the recent convention at Brighton, a meeting of Congregational ministers (including several Baptists) was held at Union-street Chapel, for the purpose of conversing freely together on the design and probable effects of the meetings. Between fifty and sixty gentlemen from all parts of the country were present. The number would have been larger, as there must have been many others attending the convention, but in consequence of the shortness of the notice of the meeting, they could not be called together; some were obliged to leave Brighton before it took place. A number of addresses were given, which, without exception, we are told, expressed a high estimate of the value of the convention, and sometimes even an enthusiastic gratitude for benefits received. Several spoke of the strong prejudices against the meetings with which they came to Brighton as having completely disappeared, and others testified that the blessing they had received nearly a year before at the Oxford Convention had remained with them. It was then thought well that the opinions and experience of so many who had enjoyed the opportunity of seeing and judging for themselves should not be lost; and by the vote of the meeting three gentlemen were selected (the Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., Halifax; the Rev. M. Robertson, B.A., D.Sc., Cambridge; and the Rev. Wade Robinson, Brighton) to receive the testimonies of their brethren, and to prepare them for the press. The

extracts from such letters appear to the number of about twenty in a local paper. For us to insert them, as has been requested, would occupy some four columns of our paper. The following is a sample of the testimonies:—

Having attended from three to five meetings, daily, during the past week, I can scarcely say that they have been rich and abundant in blessing to my soul. And I do thankfully testify, not only to the sustained interest and increasing spiritual power of the meetings—so manifest to all who have attended them—but to their elevating and hallowing influence on my own spiritual life. I would not have missed the opportunity of being present or have fallen short of the blessing of which I now feel sweetly conscious, for untold gold. Indeed, the spiritual blessings which have come to not a few of us through the clear and Scriptural teachings of Dr. Mahan, M. Monod, Mr. Pearsall Smith, and others—applied as these teachings have evidently been by the Holy Spirit, are unspeakable in value, and will, I trust, prove lasting as eternity. I only wish that hundreds of my brethren in the ministry, whose circumstances and engagements prevented their being present, had enjoyed the privilege.

The Baptists in Wales, who have already three training colleges for ministers, propose building another at Cardiff at a cost of 12,000*l.*

The Rev. Isaac Davies, of Towcester, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Mill-hill Congregational Church, Blackburn.

We understand that the Senate of Victoria College, Coburg, Canada, has conferred the degree of D.D. on the Rev. John Guthrie, M.A., Glasgow. Mr. Guthrie is a graduate of Edinburgh University.

The Rev. L. Nuttall, who has recently returned from South Africa with restored health, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist Church, Hoghton-street, Southport.

The Primitive Methodist Conference at Leicester concluded its fifty-sixth annual sitting on Saturday, when the preachers for the different districts were appointed. Newcastle is to be the place of meeting next year.

The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church is holding its sittings at Belfast. The retiring moderator, the Rev. William Magill, delivered an address, and Professor Porter, at Belfast, was unanimously chosen to fill his place.

A new church, which has been erected in Hoxton-square at a cost of 12,000*l.*, and dedicated to St. Peter, was consecrated on Saturday by the Bishop of London, who was accompanied by Bishop Claughton and the Dean of Lichfield.

Mr. William Glyde Tarbotton, of Hackney College, has received and accepted a unanimous call from the Congregational Church, Fakenham, Norfolk, and proposes to commence his ministry on the first Sunday in July.

Mr. James Hirst Hollowell, of the College, Chesham, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church assembling at Bedford Chapel, Charrington-street, Oakley-square, to become its pastor, and will commence his ministry on the first Sunday in July.

SURREY CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—Arrangements have been made for an out-door preaching tour in the villages of this county during the week commencing July 5th. The Revs. J. G. Rogers, B.A., J. Halley, J. Farren, W. P. Tiddy, A. F. Barfield, T. W. Tozer, G. McAll, J. Shaw, and others have undertaken to render assistance, and the Religious Tract Society has made a liberal grant of tracts.

COLLEGE ANNIVERSARIES.—It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere that the Rev. J. C. Harrison will preach at the anniversary of Chesham College to-morrow week, and that Lord Ebury, president of the Association for Promoting a Revision of the Prayer-book, will take the chair. On the following evening, as is also announced, the annual meeting of New College, St. John's Wood, will be held, under the presidency of Sir Charles Reed.

NANTWICH.—Interesting services were held on Sunday and Monday, June 6 and 7, in connection with the Congregational Church, Nantwich, on occasion of its reopening after a complete renovation, at a cost of about 300*l.*, and the opening of a new organ, the sole gift of Miss Ramsay, a lady member of the church. The organ was built by Messrs. Forster and Andrews, of Hull, and cost 330*l.* Sermons were preached on the Sunday by the Rev. E. J. Hartland, of Bristol, and the organ was played by J. Mills, Esq., of Bowdon. On the Monday about 400 persons took tea together in the Town-hall. After tea an organ recital was given, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Johns, B.A., Northwich; R. W. Lloyd, Chester; J. A. Balshaw, Whitechurch; R. P. Cooke, and W. Brodbeck, Nantwich; Henry S. Payne, the pastor, and the deacons of the church.

GORLESTON, NORFOLK.—The memorial-stone of a new Baptist chapel was laid in this place on Thursday week by Mr. Edwards. Various sums were placed on the stone, including 50*l.* from Mr. Harvey, of London, and the Rev. J. Green presented 104*l.* from friends present and absent, and Mr. Nelson 60*l.* from Gorleston friends—the total being about 224*l.* At the meeting subsequently held at the tramway terminus the Rev. G. Gould, of Norwich, said it was necessary to build a place of worship, as they had been, under hard circumstances, excluded from the Oddfellows' Hall, where they were accustomed to meet. In the evening a crowded public meeting was held in the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, kindly lent for the purpose, when interesting addresses were delivered. The profits of the tea and the collections

raised the contributions of the day to 232l. 18s. 4d. The total contributions received and promised are 510l. The chapel will be of ornamental brick, and will accommodate about 300 persons. The cost of the chapel will be 640l. Mr. Wilson is the pastor.

THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.—The seventy-ninth annual conference of the Methodist New Connexion body commenced at Dudley, on Saturday, with a "fellowship meeting." The conference will last eight days in all. About 140 circuit representatives are present. On Monday the Rev. Henry Piggis, York, was elected president. The Rev. W. Wishaw, the past president, warmly congratulated the new president, and presented him with a handsomely bound Bible, and a copy of the Connexional Hymn-book, together with the conference rules, with deeds and other documents. The new president, in addressing the conference, said it was matter for congratulation that they had met under circumstances so favourable to future progress. The spirit of progress which had been poured out upon their people had swept away the chief of their financial difficulties. The Connexion chapel fund was now free from debt, and many of their noblest sanctuaries were free from liability. Time had approved the distinctive principles of the denomination, which combined the laity with the clergy in deliberations such as the one now being held. (Applause.) He rejoiced in the revival of religion now going on throughout the land, and trusted that that influence would spread. (Applause.) After some formal business, the case of probationers was considered, and the conference adjourned.

Messrs. MOODY AND SANKEY commenced their missionary labours in the South of London on Thursday with "an opening service for Christians only." Camberwell-green Hall, in which the gathering took place, and where the revivalists are to be located for the next thirty days, lies a short street's length to the east of the green. The place filled a full half-hour and more before the appointed time, the interval being occupied with the singing by the choir and audience of seven of the "sacred solos and songs." Mr. Moody selected the 39th hymn with which to open the service, "Ring the bells of heaven! there is joy to day." At its close the Rev. J. Allen, Rector of St. George's, Southwark, offered prayer. The Rev. W. H. M. H. Aitken, of Liverpool, afterwards discoursed for over an hour. Mr. Sankey having sung the 18th hymn, Mr. Moody introduced Mr. O. H. Spurgeon, who delivered a long address. He urged Christians of every denomination to join in the crusade against the indifference of the age. He looked for a special blessing on South London, and believed Messrs. Moody and Sankey were gaining a hearing in the metropolis such as no local minister could obtain. In the evening Mr. Moody preached and Mr. Sankey sang to another audience, which also left not an inch of the sitting or standing space of the building unoccupied. On Sunday at the same place early morning service for Christian workers was exceedingly well attended. The afternoon service for women and the evening service for men, notwithstanding the rain, brought together more people than the building could hold. On Friday at Bow-road Hall the early morning address to Christian workers was given by Mr. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. In the afternoon and evening the Rev. W. H. M. H. Aitken, of Liverpool, conducted the services, the latter of which, as on the preceding night, being assisted in the choral part by the Jubilee Singers. On Friday night the Rev. Theodore Monod, of Paris, delivered the Gospel address at the East-end. Major Cole, of Chicago, continues preaching at the Victoria Theatre, New-out. Mr. Wanamaker and Major Cole are extensively engaged in trade, and most of their anecdotal stories have the exchange and mart, or the Counting-house for their scene. The Rev. W. B. Culliss, of Philadelphia, has been the preacher at the Conference Hall. Two services in connection with the movement were also held on Sunday at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, Knightsbridge. Collections were made at all the services in behalf of the Hospital Sunday Fund, and on Sunday night Mr. Moody announced he had every reason for hoping the sum total would make up a handsome contribution. Every day this week, except Saturday, Mr. Moody will deliver afternoon and evening addresses, and Mr. Sankey will sing at Camberwell; and the noon daily prayer-meeting will be transferred to the Victoria Theatre. It is stated that Mr. Moody has secured his passage, and will leave this country early next month.

The *Clergyman's Magazine*, conducted by members of the Church Homiletical Society, will be issued on the first of next month by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

Mr. Ruskin has in the press, "Notes on Some of the Pictures in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy." Of course it will be brought out by Mr. Allen, of Orpington; but Mr. Ruskin has condescended to employ a London publishing firm.

Dr. Newman's reply to Mr. Gladstone is about to provoke another answer. This answer will be in the form of a pamphlet by Father Gavazzi, and will be published in a few days.

Dr. W. C. Bennett's well-known "Baby May and Poems on Infants," "The Worn Wedding Ring and Home Poems," and "Ballads and Narrative Poems," will be re-issued by Messrs. H. S. King and Co. on July 1. A library edition, with illustrations, and a people's edition, to match, with the author's "Songs for Sailors," will appear simultaneously.

Correspondence.

"INTOXICATING LIQUORS (SUNDAYS) BILL."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The second reading of Mr. Wilson's bill for stopping the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday is now the first order of the day on Wednesday, July 28.

Knowing the increasing interest which is now felt on the question, we request you kindly to permit us to ask the earnest co-operation of your readers, first, by having petitions numerously signed and forwarded to their respective representatives; and, second, by writing and inducing their friends and neighbours to write to all the members of Parliament whom they can influence.

The next six weeks afford valuable opportunities for getting the country to speak out and impress on our legislators the desire of the people for the deliverance of our Sundays from the bane of the liquor traffic. Written forms of petition and all information can be obtained from the Rev. F. J. Perry, 8, Corporation-street, Manchester; and for the metropolitan district from Mr. A. J. Arnold, 7, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.

We remain, yours faithfully,

ROBERT WHITWORTH,
T. ALFRED STOWELL, M.A.,
EDWARD WHITWELL,

Hon. Secs.

Manchester, June 14, 1875.

THE CREWKERNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—The enclosed memorial has been sent to the Charity Commissioners from Crewkerne. Oblige me by inserting it.

Faithfully yours,

F. SCHNADHORST.

Central Nonconformist Committee,
Town Hall Chambers, 86, New-street, Birmingham,
June 14, 1875.

TO THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Crewkerne, in the county of Somerset, sheweth—

1. That your memorialists have observed with surprise and alarm the sectarian provisions of the new scheme for the government of the Crewkerne Grammar School. In the judgment of your memorialists the provisions which require that the head master should be a member of the Church of England, and that religious instruction should be given in the school in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, are opposed to the principles of religious equality, the interests of education, and the intentions of the legislature as expressed in the Endowed Schools Acts of 1869 and 1873.

2. That the limitation of the office of head master to members of the Church of England imposes a theological test hostile to the spirit of the age, and inasmuch as it will limit the area of selection, hostile also to the educational interests of the school.

3. That the provision requiring religious instruction to be given in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England is illegal and unjust, as it imposes upon Nonconformists, who constitute a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of Crewkerne the necessity of withdrawing their children during the time devoted to that instruction, and places upon them a badge of inferiority to which they cannot willingly submit.

4. That among other objects the Endowed Schools Acts asserted the national character of a large number of educational endowments, and there is no evidence to show that the Crewkerne scheme comes within the limits of the 19th Section of that Act or of the 7th sect of the Act of 1873, by which certain endowments were excepted from its general provisions.

5. Your memorialists further desire to remind the commissioners that when the present Government endeavoured, during the session of 1874, so to amend the Endowed School Acts of 1869 and 1873 as to bring such endowments as those of Crewkerne under the denominational provisions of the principal acts, they were compelled to withdraw all their proposals having this object in view. Your memorialists therefore regard the present scheme as an attempt deliberately to disregard the intentions of the House of Commons thus emphatically expressed.

6. Your memorialists object to the proposed constitution of the governing body as likely to still further sectarianise the scheme. In their judgment the term "representative" is misapplied in its application to the governors elected by the magistrates, and the proposal to give the nomination of one governor to the governing body of Ilminster School, which is a denominational foundation, is specially objectionable. Under the provisions of the scheme the only opportunity afforded to Nonconformists of election on the governing body is through the vestry, which is entrusted with the nomination of four only out of fifteen governors. In the judgment of the memorialists the proportion of co-optative governors should be diminished, and that of the representatives should be increased.

7. Your memorialists earnestly trust that the scheme may be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the liberal provisions of the Act of 1869. In its present form its provisions are so objectionable and unjust, that they will have no option left them but to oppose it at every stage, and ultimately, if necessary, to appeal to Parliament to vindicate in their application to this special endowment the principles which it has so repeatedly and emphatically asserted in regard to the general educational endowments of the country.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC AND THE LANDOWNER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—May I beg your insertion of the subjoined account of an incident that has just happened here, as illustrating the kind of treatment to which Dissenters are still liable in some of the rural districts of our country?

Our Sunday-school teachers (Congregational Church, Brigg) had arranged to celebrate their anniversary this year by an excursion down the river Ancholme to a place called Saxby Bridge, about six miles from this town. The spot they had selected for their encampment is a strip of green sward running alongside of the river, adjoining a large open field. The tenant of the property had given his full consent to the erection of a tent upon the grass for the accommodation of friends who came to tea, and the use of the field for the children to play in under the supervision of the teachers. On this understanding, bills were issued advertising the excursion, barges hired to convey the visitors, provisions sent to a house close to the bridge, the inhabitant of which had engaged to boil the water for the tea, the tent pitched, and every arrangement made. But lo! about an hour—only an hour—before the time fixed for starting, the owner of the property referred to, John Hope Barton, Esq., of Stapleton Park, Yorkshire, countermanded the permission granted by his tenant by issuing a notice, through his solicitors, to all the gentlemen whose names were mentioned in the bills as sellers of tickets, peremptorily forbidding their appearance in the field in question, on pain of being prosecuted as "wilful trespassers!"

The only reason that can be assigned for this impetuous step is the well-known antipathy of the gentleman above named to everything which savours of the taint of Nonconformity—an antipathy he has often plainly expressed in his avowed determination to tolerate "neither beerhouses nor Dissenters" on any property of his. What injury we could possibly do to the land it is impossible to suggest, unless he imagined that the pollution of our feet might wither the grass on which they trod, or the contamination of our breath blast the foliage of the preserves separate from us only by a wire fence.

I may add that in spite of the above terrible warning we went on with our original arrangements as if nothing had occurred. The picnic passed off without interruption, and we returned home in safety, asking each other in amazement, "And are we rebels yet alive?" As yet no "proceedings" have been taken against "all or any of us." Whether any heavy doom is still hanging over our heads or not it is of course impossible to say. But, at any rate, the spirit which prompted the flinging of the above defiance at us is a curious illustration of that "sweetness and light" of which our State-Church claims to be not only the possessor, but the monopolist.

Yours, &c.,

H. J. L.

Brigg, Lincolnshire, June 12, 1875.

THE LATE MR. JOHN ROBERTSON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your appreciative notice of Mr. John Robertson in the Obituary of your last number might be supplemented by a few facts and particulars of interest.

John Robertson was a native of Scotland; where he was born I never knew or inquired—whether in the centre or on the "selvage" of that extraordinary country, he strongly illustrated the *genius perferendus Sclorum*. He was a Scot of Scots. His father was a "merchant"—a term of difficult interpretation from the comprehensive elasticity of that designation north of the Tweed. The son, at any rate, always spoke of his father with respect and affection, and well he might, for he rated his ability as equal, if not superior, to that of any man he had ever met with. In this little circle, as in the most commanding, the world "knows nothing" of the *primum mobile*. I never heard him make mention of his mother or of his family.

His early destination (if my recollection serves me to recall the information received by me from himself between the years of our acquaintance, 1838 to 1845) was the Christian ministry, among the Independents. For this object he was entered as a student of theology under Dr. Ralph Wardlaw (*rurum et venerabile nomen*); at the same time he went through the usual university curriculum at Glasgow, but I don't think he took his degree. To be placed with such a teacher for his special object, and to have had the free University courses for his general education, were great practical advantages; and as he estimated them highly so he made diligent use of them. It may interest many to know that Mr. Bailey, the author of *Festus*, was at the University with him. They were friends there, and friends always, I believe; though the poet was as Conservative as the politician was Radical.

About the time when John Robertson should have entered the ministry, his sceptical doubts on some of the highest mysteries of the Christian faith were serious. They exercised his very soul—he was in agonies and tears. They proved to be insoluble, and led to his abandonment of the Christian ministry and the Christian faith also. Whether the awful subjects were ever reconsidered—or, if so, with what result—I know not. I can only speak of him as I knew him from 1838 to

1845, when our acquaintance began and ended. That his doubts were invincible was manifested by the sacrifice of his intended profession. Subsequently to this conclusive determination, I never thought him to be one of those who "wear the heart upon the sleeve for daws to peck at." He acted, after grievous misgiving, and acted honestly, up to his convictions.

When he came to London in a Scotch smack—it was a stormy voyage—he was tossed about more in mind than in body. Here, in London, he arrived—a powerful, good-looking chiel, just out of his teens. When I had the pleasure to become first acquainted with Mr. Robertson he was the sub-editor of the *Westminster Review*, and a married man, resident at Brompton. He had thrown himself on the literary world and made his mark. His pen was soon in request. The late Mr. Charles Knight was one of the first to appreciate him, and to secure his assistance on his magazine, the *Penny Cyclopædia*, &c. Whatever he did was of the best, and his remuneration from literature was sufficient; though I think that political employment was always in his eye. The Bar had been considered—this was his natural vocation—but he had his doubts about the morality or rectitude of promiscuous advocacy for pay, and these proved insuperable. He deliberately sacrificed a great social and professional position. There was a warm controversy between "The Press" and "The Bar," some thirty years since or more—it arose out of one of his best articles for the *Westminster Review* (a criticism on Bulwer). In leading against the big-wigs, there was much vigour and more acerbity—the quantity of ammunition consumed considerable, but no danger or real result for either side. Mr. Robertson's highest literary perch was the sub-editorship of the *Westminster Review*. What he did for his great friend Stuart Mill will now probably be accurately known. There are at least a dozen articles of his in that review—which, though never of large circulation, always had great influences—quite, in my opinion, as well worth reprinting as those of his contemporaries, from that, or from the other classical quarterlies. Some enterprising American publisher might safely collect and issue them. As one of those cousins of ours was the first to introduce Thomas Carlyle's "Miscellanies" in four volumes to English notice, why should not they place Mrs. Mother Country under a similar obligation for articles quite as good in John Robertson's case?

About this time, between 1840 and 1845, Mr. Robertson attempted to create and establish an Author's Society, his object being to secure independence for authors in printing and publishing their works. Some of the gatherings at his call were remarkable—they held their meetings at the British Hotel, Cooks-pur-street. Few, if any, of the most important authors by profession were absent from all of those consultations; Thomas Campbell, Leigh Hunt, Dickens, Bulwer, Lewes, Bell, and a host more, notables and non-notables, attended, but it came to nothing. It is a problem for the solution of an enlightened posterity.

Logical contests, many and weighty, were sure between two such combatants as the great John Stuart Mill and John Robertson. I have heard tell of them, but never witnessed them. I do not suppose that he ever felt overshadowed intellectually by his philosophic friend or by his mystic friend Thomas Carlyle. John Robertson in Parliament would have been one of the foremost men there. His health, I suppose, prevented him; but with his industry, ability, training, readiness, energy, earnestness, and general accomplishments as a man of the world, his recognition would have been certain—one of his dreams would have been realised; he would certainly have been a practical statesman—placeman, perhaps.

The deceased was highly appreciated by the late Mr. John Child, of Bungay. He thought him a real man, and welcomed him into his circle warmly. The esteem and approbation of such a man as J. Child must have gratified J. Robertson much. The real founder of the Bungay Press, with its resources and enterprise, the late Mr. Child seemed to us to know almost everybody worth knowing, and to have seen almost every place in the United Kingdom worth seeing. It was at a dinner quietly given by him at his hotel in town, to bring the late Mr. Rintoul and John Robertson together, at which I happened to be present. When Mr. Rintoul had been describing his most northerly tour in Scotland, the Sound of Mull, I think, as a fearsome place, Mr. Child turned round, and said, "Sir, I was wrecked there." The impression of the host was that the somewhat politic editor of the *Spectator* was far from being a match for the more radical guest.

Those men should not be forgotten—but after a generation they are forgotten; and there is no one to bring them into remembrance. Your friend, Mr. Editor, and the friend of your great and holy cause, John Child, of Bungay, is seldom or ever spoken of nowadays—and yet he was a power in his day. He had the most extensive acquaintance, and the most intimate association, with leaders of all classes, schools, and denominations. He did more to break down the Bible monopoly than any other man. Wherever he was known he was respected. Where he was known intimately, he was beloved and revered.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
SENEX.

London, June 14, 1875.

RURAL DISSENT.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—There is a sentence in Mr. Clayden's letter, which you recently published upon this subject, deserving most serious attention. It is the following:—

The truth is, even as relates to men of culture among our rural ministry, the financial difficulties of their position utterly disqualify them for aggressive conflict outside the boundaries of their ordinary Church life. The struggle for life leaves them with little heart for taking up fresh burdens.

If this is really the case it is high time that as Christian men and women we find out the cause of this misery and attempt its removal. I am afraid that your correspondent's graphic description of "a pinched and starved beggarliness which makes existence a burden" is not a picture drawn from imagination, and that while the terms used sound extreme they are painfully true. I can call to mind incidental cases which have come to my knowledge which make me fear that in rural districts the feet of those who bring glad tidings of great joy are in many cases the feet of messengers with very heavy hearts.

Mr. Clayden finds in this unhappy position of many Dissenting pastors the reason of their absence from Liberation meetings. He may or may not be right in that matter, but the consequences of such a state of things as he has depicted are of a much more serious nature. Is it not painful in the extreme to think of the sufferings in such cases of ministers, their wives, and children? How can any man preach and work with energy and freedom when he is constantly harassed by pecuniary troubles? If it happens that in his congregation there are two or three who, having their eyes open, see the straits in which their pastor is placed, and come forward with gifts of various kinds, how often must the proper feeling of manly independence be wounded, while sometimes the minister finds it impossible to shake himself from the undue influence of the more generous of his supporters. Is it not probable that the struggle for existence maintained under these peculiarly trying circumstances often leads to such general depression that every department of work in the church comes under a cloud?

What is the cause of our having Congregational and Baptist ministers in such an unfortunate position? The answer is simple enough. The churches have been trying to do an impossibility. They not only require (no matter how small the congregation) that they shall have a pastor for themselves, but they expect all his time to be devoted to them. So we see congregations comprising thousands contented with one pastor, a congregation of less than two hundred also requiring the whole time of a pastor. In the former case the minister is probably well paid, in the latter he is sometimes almost starved. Well may Mr. Clayden speak of Foxe's Book of Martyrs in this connection, for buried in our villages there must exist no small amount of un murmuring Christian self-sacrifice and patient endurance. No doubt gifts from any quarter will be welcome when the wolf is at the door; but I doubt the wisdom of a general subsidy of country ministers from a central fund.

There is a twofold remedy—*Pastors of small churches must be selected from men who have already the means of living; and existing pastors must be permitted to add to their income by accepting some remunerative employment.*

The existing prejudice in favour of selecting pastors exclusively from college students is, I believe, a serious mistake. There are in many churches men thoroughly competent to preach and become pastors of churches who have never had a college education, and it is amusing to see how young students of a few months' standing are welcomed as occasional preachers to fill vacant places, while by almost universal consent laymen, of whatever standing they may be, are excluded from the pulpit. There are now preaching in halls and theatres and other places hundreds of evangelists who, in consequence of this prejudice, are almost entirely excluded from stated places of worship, but who would be of invaluable service either as regular or occasional preachers were they invited to minister to established congregations.

My second remedy, viz., an arrangement whereby ministers may add to their income by some remunerative occupation, will be startling to some Christian people. It may be thought degrading to the ministry. I might reply that honest toil is no degradation to anyone, but I will ask such objectors whether hauling the fishing-net made Peter an inefficient preacher, or making tents detracted from Paul's usefulness, or whether the carpenter's shop at Nazareth was an unsuitable introduction to Our Saviour's ministry. Turn to our mission work both at home and abroad. Were Williams and Moffat and all our pioneer missionaries less qualified for spiritual work because they took an active part in the everyday life of the native population? Experience seems to point to the fact that the more you make the minister's life one distinct and apart from other people's, you lessen his powers of usefulness. I am convinced that for most preachers the advantage of daily association with business men far outweighs the advantages of a quiet retired life among books and magazines, and in small congregations there is not enough practical work to occupy any large portion of the minister's time. It is a mistake to suppose that the ordinary worshippers in country

churches desire to hear very learned sermons; on the contrary, it may be disappointing to preachers, but I can hardly imagine that so-called intellectual sermons were ever less valued than now. It is spiritual life that is most earnestly desired, and this with earnestness and simplicity of preaching has lately been shown in a marvellous manner to be powerful both to draw large congregations and to interest and edify them. A minister with a small congregation has often little to do for days together apart from preparing his sermons, and he comes into the pulpit on the Lord's Day in quite a different frame of mind from a congregation who have been actively engaged all the week. He comes from his quiet arm-chair, they from the bustle and worry of active life, and though the sermon may be a model of literary taste, and powerful in its way, it has no charm for men and women who want plain fare, whereby their spiritual strength may be revived for another week's battles.

I may be asked what occupations can a country minister take? I would put no restraint upon his taking any occupation he preferred. Many would prefer to educate a few pupils, some could obtain literary work, but I would not hesitate to recommend employment in any business which commended itself to the minister's mind. Why should not the sea-side minister have his share in the fishing venture, or his furnished villa to let; or in the agricultural districts, why should the pastor not have some land, and garden or farm it? There are always, even in villages, certain positions which an educated man only can fill, which men of known Christian character could secure, and which would bring in a valuable addition to the sum raised by the congregations.

I am no defender of niggardliness on the part of church-members. Unfortunately our pew system has done its best to crush out some generosity which might otherwise have been manifested between people and pastor; and now we must look at things as they are, and ask ourselves is it wise to maintain the old theory that a minister must not touch secular work, attempt that which a richly endowed Church has failed to do—provide a "gentlemanly" position for each minister, and so keep a ministry in semi-starvation? Shall we not descend to common sense, and relieve some of the most respected and self-sacrificing of men from the misery of a position which, with the concurrence of their congregations, they would doubtless be disposed to exchange for one of independence and comfort?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. WHITTINGHAM.

Walthamstow, June 3, 1875.

EAST LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Will you allow me to bespeak the attention of your Congregational readers to a project for the payment of the debts on four of our chapels in the East-end. Sion Chapel, Whitechapel-road, has a debt of 1,469l.—which would have been much larger, but that sometime since Mr. Morley promised 500l., Messrs. T. and J. Scrutton 700l., and other friends smaller sums, on condition of the entire debt being paid—promises which only await this consummation to be fulfilled. Mile-end-road Chapel has a debt of 950l.; Burdett-road of 1,065l.; and Bruce-road, Bromley, of 1,000l.—in all about 4,484l. The entire outlay on the erection of these buildings and their schools was about 18,000l. The churches worshipping in them are in a thoroughly healthy condition, and their pastors are earnest, laborious, and useful men. The present effort to free them from their burdens has originated in the goodwill and sympathy of their neighbours. We have already received promises to the amount of 1,800l. These include—Mr. Scrutton 100l., Mr. J. Horton 100l. (both of Stepney Meeting), Mr. J. R. Mills 150l., Mr. J. Kemp-Welch 100l., Mr. J. Cunliffe 100l., the Coward Trustees 100l., the London Chapel Building Society 200l., Mr. J. Goodman 100l., Mr. G. F. White 50l., Sir Titus Salt 50l., and many smaller sums from 25l. to a few shillings. We are exceedingly desirous to pay off one-half of the entire debt at Midsummer, but in order to do this we need about 500l. more.

The Congregationalists of the eastern part of the metropolis, I venture to say, are doing their duty nobly. During the last twelve or fifteen years the sum expended in erecting, re-erecting, enlarging, and repairing their places of worship amounts to nearly 40,000l.—by far the larger portion of which has been provided by the churches themselves. I question whether any other district in London can say so much. But we labour under peculiar difficulties. The attractions of the suburbs are perpetually draining away our strength and wealth; while all parts of the kingdom pour into our neighbourhood crowds of poor and ill-educated men and women in search of employment. In these circumstances we have a right, not as paupers, but as brethren, to seek the aid of churches whose difficulties, whatever they may be, are not to be compared with ours.

Some may imagine that our "Churches" are superseded by the numerous "missions" which send forth their appeals all over the kingdom on behalf of the East of London. I refrain from all discussion of the comparative merits of "missions" and "Churches"; but I am bold to say that our churches are not one whit the less necessary nor the less useful than they were, and that

every one of them is a "mission" which has long done, and continues to do, evangelistic work of the purest and best kind. I confess that we sometimes feel disheartened, when we find thousands of pounds pouring into the East-end in response to appeals which we consider more sensational than the case justifies, and which are expended by men who, however honourable, are irresponsible; while the representatives of the older and more permanent institutions of the East can obtain a few hundreds only by the most persistent toil. May I hope that there are not a few in the circle of your readers who will appreciate the work for which I plead? Let them observe that I am not pleading for myself, but for others with whose circumstances I am well acquainted, and whose burdens I cannot witness any longer without an attempt to remove them.

The treasurers of our fund are Mr. T. Scrutton, 9, Gracechurch-street, and Mr. J. Salmon, King Edward's-road, Hackney; and the Rev. William Tyler is my fellow secretary. These gentlemen, as well as myself, will be happy to receive contributions or promises. "He gives twice who gives in time."

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN KENNEDY.

Stepney-green, June 15, 1875.

Anniversary Meetings.

THE OPEN-AIR MISSION.—The twenty-second annual meeting of this active and useful mission took place on Monday evening week, in the chapel of the Home for Little Boys, at Farningham in Kent. Through the kindness of the committee of this excellent institution the whole of the premises were thrown open to the members of the mission and their friends, who to the number of nearly 500 left the Holborn Viaduct Station by special train at half-past one, and after about an hour's pleasant ride they alighted on the platform close to the home, where they were met by Mr. A. O. Charles, its well-known secretary, and the little boys' band, which preceded the party into the grounds. After an inspection of the buildings and grounds where the little inmates were being trained to industrial pursuits, tea was served at five o'clock in a tent erected in a field, and the meeting was subsequently held in the chapel. Lord Ebury presided, and after singing and prayers the chairman gave a brief address, in the course of which he said that if all children were educated and trained as the inmates of that home, in another generation the occupation of, and the necessity for, the Open Air Mission would alike be gone, but, he feared, that they were very far from such a happy consummation as that. In presenting a few salient features of the report, Mr. Macgregor said that the details which he now necessarily omitted would well repay perusal when the report was in the hands of the members. During the year twenty-four new members had joined, whose characters and fitness for the work had been inquired into and approved by the committee. This made the total number on the books at the close of the year 184. In different parts of London there were seven auxiliaries, and there was abundant room for the establishment of more. The monthly conference had proved of considerable value and benefit in bringing the members periodically together for the interchange of thoughts and suggestions. During the year the agents of the mission had visited seventy-seven races and 140 fairs and other gatherings, making a total of 217, the largest number of gatherings ever visited in one year before. The activity of the members was shown by the fact that about 1,000 gatherings are addressed by them every week during the summer in the parks and elsewhere, and over 600,000 tracts had been distributed, besides over half-a-million of hymn leaflets, and a large number of Scripture cards. Mr. Macgregor concluded his statement by mentioning that the offices of the mission had been removed from 11, Buckingham-street, to St. Stephen's Chambers, nearly opposite the Houses of Parliament. The income of the society only amounted to 585*l.*, and this was so economically and carefully managed that the year commenced with a very small balance in hand. After the Rev. G. Elder had addressed the preachers on the importance of their mission, Bishop Claughton, in a vigorous and telling address, said that he had found out the necessity of adding open-air preaching to the ordinary means of grace, when he had the spiritual charge of a purely agricultural parish in the country. His after experience in heathen countries was very different in character but it also tended in the same direction, for if he had himself been confined to indoor preaching he might as well have stopped at home altogether. After an address by the Rev. C. H. Banning, in which he spoke of the great results obtained by the mission at so small a cost, a cordial vote of thanks to the committee of the Home for the use of their premises was moved by Mr. G. Kirkham, and seconded by Captain the Hon. M. Hobart, and carried unanimously. A similar compliment having been paid to the noble lord for presiding, the company were conveyed back to London at a comparatively early hour.

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS AND REFUGE.—The thirty-third annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Field-lane Ragged School Mission, was held on Thursday evening in the large room of the building in Little Saffron-hill, under the presi-

dency of Lord Shaftesbury. The extent of the work carried on in connection with this institution is but feebly summarised in its title, since it includes, in addition to a certified industrial school for boys and girls, a servants' training home, and a refuge for the homeless and deserving poor. The annual report, presented by the secretary, Mr. Platt, after expressing the severe thanks of the committee for the aid received from various sources during the course of the year, stated that the schools now contained 56 boys and 58 girls, most, if not all, of whom had been saved from a life of misery and destitution. It also stated that a small house had been taken at Barnet for the accommodation of children in a weakly condition of health. The servants' training home had carried on its valuable work with undiminished success, having sent out upwards of seventy well-qualified servants during the year, and the satisfactory results which had attended the efforts of the temperance association and the penny savings bank were a matter of sincere congratulation. The important work comprised in carrying on the refuges was then detailed, the statistics set forth speaking volumes, not only for the urgent necessity of even more extended efforts in this direction, but also for the judicious and efficacious manner in which the charity of the subscribers is disbursed. The financial report of the treasurer showed a balance in hand of 503*l.* with which to begin the present year, the expenses of last having fallen not far short of 5,000*l.* Amongst those on the platform were the Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., Sir Robert Carden, Mr. George Cruikshank, the Rev. Gordon Calthorpe, Mr. John Macgregor, and the Rev. Dr. Edmond, most of whom addressed the meeting. The noble chairman before quitting the room said that it was mainly by the strenuous exertions and patient labour of this institution that the neighbourhood had arisen as it had from its original state of squalid wretchedness. He urged his hearers not to allow this great enterprise to flag through want of pecuniary assistance. A large number of the children were present, and sang an appropriate selection of pieces in the course of the evening. A warm vote of thanks was passed to Lord Shaftesbury for his attendance.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—On Thursday afternoon the annual meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund was held at the Royal Institution, the Archbishop of York presiding. Among those present were the Bishop of Jerusalem, Lord Shaftesbury, the Rev. George Williams, author of "The Holy City," the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Professor Donaldson, Captain Burton, Mr. Walter Morrison, late M.P. for Plymouth, Major Wilson, Mr. George Grove, and the Rev. Horrocks Coeks. Mr. George Grove, honorary secretary, read the report, which stated that the season's field work was resumed last October in the hill country south of Judah, a little-known but most important part of Palestine. By the last accounts, received a few days back, very nearly the whole of the south country, including Philistia, is now completely triangulated. Since the last anniversary 1,500 square miles had been added to the map. The survey had not been confined, however, to map making. Among the more important identifications arrived at or confirmed by Lieutenant Conder are those of the hill of Hachilah, the rock of Maon, Zanoah, Aral, Maarath, Chozeba, Beth Zetho, the Levitical city of Debir, the Cave of Adullam, the tower of Ader, the forest of Hareth, the wood of Ziph, the altar of Ed, the ford of Bethabara, &c. During the spring alone 1,000 square miles have been surveyed, and 1,067 local names—a very large number of them previously unknown, have been collected. In his last letter Lieutenant Conder reports thirty new identifications, although it must be understood that this kind of investigation is over and above the real work of Lieutenants Conder and Kitchener, which is the great map of Palestine. Two of the most valuable discoveries of the year are due to M. Clement Ganneau. The first is that of the boundary of Gezer. He had found *in situ*, and absolutely for the first time, the actual inscriptions which marked the limits of a Levitical city. There are two of these carved on the rock, in Greek and square Hebrew, pointing, probably, to the time of the Maccabees. They contain the word Gezer precisely as written in the Bible. Casts of the inscriptions have been sent to England, and a full account of the discovery will be found in M. Ganneau's new book, which may be looked for this autumn. The fact that the place is still called Tell Jezer is a further illustration of the vitality of the Bible names. The second discovery is that of the city of Adullam. The name had been found and the place visited by M. Ganneau in 1871, and again in 1874. It was first mentioned in Captain Burton's "Unexplored Syria." Lieutenant Conder has now, acting on M. Ganneau's information, visited and examined the site in the course of the survey. The identification of Ed, mentioned but once in the Bible, but belonging to the earliest Hebrew history, was next adverted to. The total area already surveyed is 4,430 square miles, leaving 1,500 to be still filled in, to which must be added the reconnaissance of the Negeb, or south country, to complete the survey of Western Palestine. It is confidently reported that a map of the whole country this side of Jordan will be brought to England in the autumn of 1876 and given to the world a year later, on a scale of an inch to the mile. The total income of the fund last year was 4,179*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* The cost of the expeditions in Palestine has been 3,500*l.* and the heavy debt with which the year commenced

has been already cleared off. Lord Shaftesbury moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting cordially approves of the action of the committee in continuing the great survey of the Holy Land, and pledges itself to do all in its power to carry on the work to a successful termination.

This resolution, having been seconded by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, was carried unanimously. The second resolution expressed satisfaction at the intelligence of the despatch of a new expedition from America for the exploration of Transjordanic Palestine. It was moved by Captain Richard Burton, the eminent Syrian traveller, who referred to the pain with which he had been compelled to abandon two expeditions on which he had set his heart—one to Nejd, the home of the Arab horse, and the other to Hiji. The Rev. Horrocks Coeks seconded the resolution, and spoke of the energy of the trans-Atlantic explorers, and of the great success of previous investigations. The cost of the present expedition, for which he, in common with Capt. Burton, desired all success, was in great part defrayed by wealthy New York merchants—an example worthy of imitation by London merchants—but in the United States some of the Sunday-schools also were interesting themselves in the movement and subscribed to the fund. He hoped that a similar spirit would be exhibited throughout England. Many of those who did most to explore the dens of London, like Earl Shaftesbury, were equally interested in explaining the regions east and west of the Jordan. Mr. Grove moved, Mr. W. Morrison (treasurer), seconded, and Dr. G. Williams, author of the "Holy City," supported, the vote of thanks to the archbishop, who, in a short address responded. It is due to Mr. Walter Morrison, the treasurer, Mr. Grove, and Mr. W. Besant, the secretaries, to state that very much of the success of this important association is due to their untiring efforts. We feel assured when the work of this society is more extensively known that it will be more generously supported.

Colleges and Schools.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Last Wednesday the New Foundation Day at this growing and prosperous institution was celebrated with its usual *clat*. A large party of the friends and supporters of the school went down to Mill Hill to spend the day and to witness the scholars playing at cricket, and otherwise enjoying themselves. One of the most interesting sights was that of the lads at dinner. At half-past two luncheon was on the table for visitors in the marquee, presided over by T. H. Scrutton, Esq., of the London School Board, and treasurer of the institution, but the fact is, the marquee, which was one of exceptional goodness, as was proved in the course of the proceedings, was filled much before that time as a heavy shower of rain at once put a stop to all promenading, and at one time was so violent as to threaten to put a stop to all speechifying whatever. At the conclusion of the luncheon the boys came into the marquee, and remained there with their friends until after the delivery of the addresses, and the sun had again begun to shine. Amongst the general company present were the Rev. Messrs. McAll (Finchley), H. M. Gunn, T. Fison, Brown (Totteridge), Davids, A. Hannay, Snashall (Ipswich), Roberts (Holloway), &c., &c.; Mr. John Cook, of excursion renown; the Rev. R. H. Marten, secretary of the school, and others more or less known to fame. Mr. Scrutton presided. After the Queen had been given, Dr. Gladstone, F.R.S., proposed the health of the head-master—a toast which, he said, required very little eloquence. He knew that when Dr. Weymouth came to Mill Hill, there were few boys in the school, that it only consisted of nineteen he brought with him from Plymouth, and that now they had as many as 152. This showed how highly the head-master was appreciated by the boys and their parents. Dr. Weymouth was a gentleman of courtesy and learning; a gentleman with whom he was delighted to enjoy social intercourse, and he had great pleasure in calling on them to drink his health. (Cheers.)

Dr. Weymouth thanked the company for the way the toast had been received, because he was aware it was not intended as a mere compliment. He knew it was meant as a special expression of sympathy with him in the long illness from which he had recently suffered. He felt it a matter of deep gratitude to One who deals kindly with us all that he was able to appear among them that day. (Cheers.) This expression of sympathy showed the desire that was felt for the prosperity of the institution, as the prosperity of all institutions must depend on the health of their head-masters. It was through the amount of energy that had been brought to bear on Mill-hill School that the numbers had risen from zero to upwards of 150 boys, which was twenty higher than the school ever obtained before. (Loud cheers.) There were many old boys present, and he was glad to see them sending their sons to the old school, and ready on occasion to offer various prizes. One had spent 50*l.* on the cricket-field. Another had promised as much for the swimming baths when the Stanmore Water Company could supply them with the requisite water. After speaking gratefully of the services of Miss Cooke and her colleagues, he mentioned that the school had been developed in a way familiar to those acquainted with Harrow and Eton and Rugby, and that they were going to have boarding houses. One was being built by Mr.

Harley, which it was hoped would have been completed by that day. He was disappointed that so few boys sought University honours; he had hoped to have been able to send in fifteen or sixteen at once. He never had had more than five for the matriculation of the University of London, and only one boy had taken honours. But that was not his fault. He hoped the parents would let their boys stop longer at school, and let them show what could be done at Mill Hill. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. W. DAVIDS next gave the toast of the "Vice-Master and the Assistant Masters," and in doing so congratulated Dr. Weymouth on the success he had achieved. He was not a Mill Hill boy, but he was glad to see the school flourishing, as it was a proof of increased sympathy with a higher and better education. If the new board schools did their duty, professional and commercial men would have to look sharp after the education of their children. It was for that reason that they were doing their best at Bishop Stortford to compete with Mill Hill. Schools were places for education, and the chances were, other things being equal, the best educated boys would do the best in after life. He hoped the parents present would give their sons a chance, and send them up to matriculate. (Cheers.)

Professor HARLEY, in responding, referred to the unusual difficulties of himself and the assistant masters—first, in consequence of the increase of the school, and, secondly, on account of the absence of the head-master through illness. He was glad to be associated with Dr. Weymouth, as vice-master and as chaplain.

Dr. MURRAY, in responding, also referred to the severe illness of Dr. Weymouth as necessitating more work by the other masters. He bore his testimony to the excellence of Dr. Weymouth as head-master, with whom they were all proud to be associated. "The health of the Lady Resident, Miss Cooke," was then given by Mr. TANNER, of Frome, who observed that he considered her quite as important a part of the school as the head-master. Mr. PAYNE gave "Prosperity to Mill-hill School." Mr. J. T. CURWEN gave "The Old Boys," a toast acknowledged by Mr. HENRY SPICER, jun., who maintained that in his own experience and from his own observation a classical education was the very best preparation for commercial life. Mr. JOHN COOK gave "The Visitors," to which the Rev. Dr. KEMER WILLIAMS replied in an amusing and characteristic speech. The last toast given was "The Chairman," after which the company adjourned to partake of tea and coffee, and to listen to some fine choral singing in the dining-hall.

At six o'clock Dr. Gladstone gave away the prizes in the chapel, which was well filled, and where the proceedings were of the most enthusiastic character. The following is a list of the prizes:—

GOOD CONDUCT PRIZE.—Gustavus James Goodman, Miss Meredith's "My Bush Friends in Tasmania."

UPPER SCHOOL PRIZES, awarded to boys who passed the Cambridge Local Examinations at the Mill-hill Centre in December, 1873, with honours. Juniors in First-class Honours.—Harold Harley, Frank Samuel Preston, Owen Seaman, Wm. Herbert Snowball, and Joseph Robson Tanner. Juniors in Second-class Honours.—Reginald Burnett Morris and Reginald William Potter. Juniors in Third-class Honours.—James William Bennett, Walter Henriksen Guthrie, Richard John Hodgson, Everett Leonard, David Joseph Maybery, and Ravenscroft Elsey Smith.

FORM PRIZES, awarded to those forms which were not sent in to the Cambridge Local Examinations. Junior Fourth Form.—Robert Vernon Saddington, Henry Temperley, William Henry Ancombe, Allan Doulton, George Elliott, Charles Robinson Lees, and Edwin James Andrew. Third Form.—George Hare Leonard, John Flavel Curwen, Henry Dewar Malcolm, and Arthur Perry. Second Form.—Frederick Richard Lovering, Joseph Smith Cunningham, Arthur Harley, and Henry Brown Curwen. First Form.—Alexander James Malcolm, Frank Henry Cook, and Herbert Marnham.

EXTRA PRIZES.—The "Edward Sheffield Prizes," for proficiency in the languages, literatures, history, and antiquities of ancient Greece and Rome.—Arthur Reed Ropes. As above, open only to boys under 14.—Owen Seaman. For English Literature, to boys under 16.—John Baldwin Ritchie. For Mathematics, first prize.—Harold Harley; for Mathematics, not being in the sixth form, second prize.—Ernest Hampden Cook; for Mathematics, to boys under 15.—Joseph Robson Tanner and Thomas Henry Field Laphorn. For Scripture Knowledge.—Arthur Reed Ropes; for Scripture Knowledge, second prize.—Joseph Robson Tanner. For proficiency in the German language.—Frederick James Field. For Writing.—Alexander Arnold Hannay; Second Writing Prize.—Francis Ritchie. For best collection of British plants.—Richard Joshua Wells and Charles Elmer Southwell. For best collection of insects.—William Clement Wells and Gustavus James Goodman. For Solo Singing.—David Joseph Maybery. Choral Singing.—Arthur Riley Crossley, Edward Jones Crossley, Thomas Rudolph Dallmeyer, Allan Doulton, Everett Leonard, Henry Dewar Malcolm, David Joseph Maybery, Edward Pearce Powell, Owen Seaman, William Herbert Snowball. Herbert William Southcombe. For Natural Philosophy, to the Lower School.—Frank Milne. For Early English.—John Oliver Cash. For Drawing.—William Thornicroft Ryle and Richard Joshua Wells; Extra Drawing Prize.—George Unwin.

"IN MEMORIAM" PRIZES.—1. On obtaining scholarships tenable at the school. Senior.—Arthur Reed Ropes, William Arnold Stratham. Junior.—Alfred Lockhart Hannay. 2. On passing the Cambridge local examinations, without honours. Seniors.—James Stone Blomfield, Alexander Arnold Hannay, Joshua Walter James, William Arnold Statham, Francis Homan Thorpe, William Leslie Whyte. Juniors.—Charles Edmonds, [Hedley] Bright, Ernest Hampden Cook, Thomas Rudolph Dallmeyer, Roger Fison, Henry

Maitland Kersey, Duncan Macandrew, Edward Pearce Powell, George William Roper, Frederic Scrutton, Herbert William Southcombe, Frank Hamilton Townend, Archibald Thorpe, George Unwin.

MEDALS FOR ENGLISH ESSAYS.—Subject:—"The Rise of the House of Commons."—Harold Harley, aged 14, and Arthur Reed Ropes, aged 15.

The distribution of the prizes occupied a long time, and the boys were loudly cheered on ascending the platform. The drawings of the scholars, which adorned the walls of the chapel, attracted a good deal of attention on the part of the visitors.

After the presentation had been got through, Dr. GLADSTONE said he knew no more pleasant task than that of presiding on such an occasion. He liked the large variety of subjects included in the school course—insect hunting, solo singing, even the pursuit of the mechanical arts might be the means of opening up new intellectual facts. He was glad to think that they could go forth and study for themselves, that their hands were duly trained, and that they had the power of seeing more than other people; the study of languages gave them an immense mastery in the use of language; history also was of assistance in all studies. He trusted they would go in for the matriculation examination of the University of London, and thus be better fitted for the claims of after life. He here referred to the motives which induced them to study. A man would succeed if he made up his mind. We reap that which we sow. He had great pleasure in recently examining the preparations made for the Arctic expedition. There everything had been shaped to an end, and he believed that end would be attained. It was the same with learning, and he trusted they pursued it—not merely for the sake of what they could make of it, but for its own sake, and with the view of discharging the great duties of life here and hereafter. He wished to see their bodies physically strong. The man who has that was the man best qualified to succeed in life, and that was what they came there for, to be taught how to use the faculties which would be required afterwards in the world at large. He begged them to strive after all that was noble and moral. He believed in this respect they were well looked after—that they were not trained merely physically and intellectually, but for the blessed world to come.

After a vote of thanks to Dr. Gladstone had been moved by Mr. W. H. L. Russell, F.R.S., seconded by Mr. D. Meyer, and heartily carried; and suitably acknowledged, the time had come for friends and relations to take the train and return to town.

MILTON MOUNT COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the governors of this college was held on Tuesday, June 8, in the Library of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. Owing to recent controversies, by means of pamphlets and otherwise, there was a full attendance of the constituents, both ladies and gentlemen. Foreseeing the impossibility of giving at short notice a condensed report, which would be perfectly accurate, of a meeting at which matters of so much delicacy and involved in so much detail would be discussed, we refrained from giving any account of it in our last number. In the present summary of the proceedings we avail ourselves of the *verbatim* report which appeared in the *English Independent*. The meeting at the Memorial Hall was presided over by G. F. White, Esq., and, prayer having been offered by the Rev. H. H. Carlisle, the CHAIRMAN expressed his hope that their deliberations would be conducted in the spirit of the prayer which had been offered, and with a moderation so desirable in a matter of this kind.

The Rev. D. M. JENKINS read the report, which, after alluding to various matters of detail connected with the college, said: The past year has been one of deep anxiety to the committee, in consequence of a marked difference of opinion between themselves and the Rev. William Guest respecting the principles to be adopted in the government of the college. This difference was aggravated by the introduction of matters of personal grievance by the Rev. William Guest; and although the board of management had sustained the views of the committee, yet it was felt expedient to refer the matter of personal grievance to a committee of five gentlemen. This was done in November, 1874. The decision opened a way to united action between the committee and the Rev. William Guest. The committee regret that immediately after the decision the Rev. William Guest tendered his resignation as honorary secretary, and also issued a letter to the parents, which further complicated the relations between them. Under these circumstances, the committee prepared a special report for the consideration of the board of management. After two prolonged sittings, extending together over thirteen hours, the following resolutions were adopted:—

That this board, while it regrets that the decision to temporarily suspend Mr. Guest's personal relations to the college was taken without formal intimation in the agenda paper, and that the scholars were removed suddenly from Milton Mount Chapel, records its full and entire confidence in the executive committee and in the lady principal. It further endorses the principle on which the action of the committee has gone, that the internal affairs of the college shall be managed by the lady principal, subject to the control of the executive; and in the warmest manner commends the interests of the institution to the support and sympathy of the Congregational churches of the land. In the place of the Rev. William Guest, the Board of management have made arrangements with the Rev. D. M. Jenkins, of Mile-end-road Chapel, to undertake the duties of secretary, and they believe the governors

will find him well qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

The TREASURER (T. Scrutton, Esq.) then read the balance-sheet, and stated that a detailed account would be appended to the report and circulated as soon as possible.

The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. W. CUTHBERTSON, and seconded by Mr. JOHN CROSSLEY, M.P., who took occasion to say that he had known Mr. Guest personally and intimately for a quarter of a century, and always entertained for him the highest regard. He was one who threw his whole soul into everything he took in hand. But Mr. Guest upset the bucket. He had rushed into print instead of rushing to those who really had the interests of the institution greatly at heart, and would have supported him in putting right what was proved to be wrong. As for the lady principal, he had seen her but once, when he thought she was the right person in the right place—(cheers)—and yet, because she was a Baptist—(loud applause)—she was to be "discontinued." It really sickened him. (Applause.) If the opposition was on that ground alone, the less that was said about it the better. At the request of Mr. John Glover,

Mr. SCRUTTON made a statement as to the alleged bad faith of the committee in raising the terms, which was in point of fact a copious quotation from the minutes of the committee. In substance it was to the following effect:—The proposal to admit pupils on full terms (15*l.* being the ordinary and minimum rate, and 35*l.* being agreed upon as the *maximum* for those who wished to pay more) emanated from the late hon. secretary (Mr. Guest). In January, 1873, it was decided to admit 100 pupils when the college opened at the minimum rate, and ten additional from those willing to pay more. The college was opened in May, 1873, and it was not till the end of that year that fresh applications could be considered. There were then fifty applicants, many quite willing to pay sufficient (30*l.*) to pay the cost of education, and it was resolved to admit only those who could pay 30*l.* or upwards as a temporary measure until the funds were in a more satisfactory condition. At the same time, at Mr. Guest's suggestion, in the application form the committee printed not only 15*l.*, 20*l.*, 25*l.*, 30*l.*, but also a line beyond, "Full terms," which was understood to be covered by a contribution of 35*l.*, and that form remained on record. In May, 1874, at a meeting of the general board of management, when the annual report of the governors' meeting was presented by the secretary, it was resolved that this was a departure from the provision of the trust-deed as to admission to the college according to priority of application, and that this was adopted, not as a matter of choice, but from the exigency arising from the newness of the institution, that there should be an expression of regret, and a reassertion of the principle of following the priority of application, and a statement that the principle would be adhered to when the state of the funds allowed it. This was sanctioned by the board. At the meeting held on June 4, it was decided that there should be three more admissions to bring up the number of pupils at 15*l.* to eighty. Subsequently, after the Union meeting at Huddersfield, the executive, at the suggestion of Mr. Scrutton—some dissatisfaction having been occasioned in consequence of the necessity of passing over most deserving applications—decided to return at once to the admission by priority of application. That principle had ever since been acted on, but to all applicants has been sent a table giving the opportunity under different columns of saying what sum they desired to pay, from 15*l.* up to the full terms. Mr. Scrutton concluded, amid cheers, by saying that what he wanted to show was, that every alteration had been submitted by the hon. secretary, had passed the ordeal of the executive, and had received the sanction of the board of management.

Mr. GLOVER said he was perfectly satisfied that the changes which were made were made in accordance with what the executive committee and board of management believed to be powers which were granted to them by the original arrangements, and that in making those changes the hon. secretary was an acting and consenting party.

The Rev. W. GUEST said he perfectly accepted all the records from the minutes. The point he contended for some months was that it was contrary to the trust-deed, that the executive as an executive, and not the board of management, should have made so vital a change as passing over the law of priority. He did not think much would have been lost by the executive committee waiting two or three months till the board of management met. That was the only point of difference he had.

In the course of remarks which followed Mr. GRIMWADE said he thought a great mistake was made in selecting as the lady principal a member of another church, and in respect to Mr. Guest recommended some sort of arbitration with a view to settle the differences that had arisen. Mr. MARK MARTIN thought it a great slur upon Mr. Guest that the children had been removed from attendance at his chapel. They ought never to have appointed a Baptist as lady principal. Her sister and another teacher were also Baptists, so that there were now three Baptists in the college. (Laughter.) They were now paying a Presbyterian minister 150*l.* a year as a professor, and the girls were dragged down to the Presbyterian Church to attend a Bible-class.

The Rev. A. A. RAMSEY then proposed the following resolution:—

Resolved,—That the governors of Milton Mount College deeply regret the unhappy difference that has arisen between the executive committee and the late hon. secretary. That in review of the whole controversy, as printed in the pamphlets issued by the executive and Mr. Guest, the governors are of opinion that, in the interests of the college, and in the hope of securing for the institution a fresh start, the present lady principal should be discontinued, and the functions of the office revised, prior to the appointment of a successor.

The speaker supported the resolution by an elaborate speech (full of statements of facts which cannot be condensed), in the course of which he severely condemned the conduct of the lady principal in respect to Mr. Guest, and objected to the great powers vested in her. He believed that if this matter had been determined by the proxy votes of country governors, there would be no question as to the issue of this meeting. In the end Mr. Ramsey, at the suggestion of the chairman, altered the last clause as follows, and moved his resolution as a rider to the original one:—

That the services of the present lady principal be superseded.

This was seconded by Mr. R. SOUTHOOMBE, and supported by Mr. ISAIAH JUPP, who complained that Mr. Guest had been condemned unheard, as to a part, at least, of the accusation. These gentlemen were replied to by the Rev. A. HANNAY, who went over the question at issue with much clearness of statement and fulness of detail. The speaker said with emphasis that the college was managed by the executive, and not by the lady principal, and that many people had given their verdict in this case on an utter misconception of the facts. As to the question of the religious views of the lady principal, the supporters of the college were consulted beforehand as to whether the point of denomination was a vital point in the choice of the head of the institution, and the teachers and the committee, acting on what they believed to be a consensus of opinion, decided that it should not be. And it should not be forgotten that one of the theological professors in Mr. Spurgeon's college was an Independent. Mr. Hannay said that if they decided to discontinue Miss Hadland, that step would be taken in the face of the judgment of a unanimous executive who had worked with her for the last two years in the management of the college, who had a firm belief in her integrity, which all the assaults that had been made on her had only increased. He himself could not do otherwise than stand by Miss Hadland as having been loyal to the trust committed to her, and as having been from the first, in virtue of her great abilities and good influence, the strength of Milton Mount College.

The Rev. W. GUEST then made an elaborate speech, dealing with a variety of facts and statements, and with some of the positions of Mr. Hannay, and concluded by saying:—

I appeal to you, the governors. I place my reputation in your hands, and ask you to condemn or justify me. My life has been spent in the service of the churches. My history is known. Either I am utterly wrong, or there has been a great wrong elsewhere. Common cause has been made with those who were no friends to Congregationalism, and those who desired to arrest the advancement of a second church in the borough. I appeal for the completest inquiry; I appeal against all that is secret and concealed; I ask that everything may be brought into the daylight, the broader, the clearer, the ampler, the better. To proceed on the present course will lead to deeper darkness, to worse disasters unto reputations, and to a wider estrangement of the churches from the institution.

Mr. JOHN GLOVER thought the governors were now in a condition to vote on this question. Mr. Guest had made certain charges against the lady principal of this institution which had been investigated not once nor twice but thrice, and the question was, were the governors to constitute themselves into a further court of appeal, and hear over again these accusations against the lady principal which had not been sustained at the previous hearing? He took it that the meeting was going to say it would not do that. He wished therefore to put it to Mr. Guest whether he would not frankly withdraw the charges he had made and leave their friends at Milton Mount to try how they could get on without him for the next twelve months.

Mr. GUEST said he was perfectly willing to withdraw the rider to the resolution, and appealed to Mr. Ramsey to do so. He was also willing to bear the odium in the place for twelve months, for he thought by that time they would be disposed to remedy what he held to be an injustice.

Mr. GLOVER again urged the adoption of this course, the withdrawal of the resolution and the adoption of the report.

The Rev. G. S. BARRETT wished to add one fact to the discussion. At the meeting of the board of management where all these matters were discussed, Mr. Morton Brown was in the chair, he having come as the express friend of Mr. Guest. When the result was arrived at Mr. Guest said, "Gentlemen, I have no confidence in this board of management." Dr. Morton Brown rose, and said "I greatly regret to hear my friend Mr. Guest speak thus. From all that I have seen at this board of the openness and candour with which they have discussed every point and are willing to do so, I should be quite willing to put my character into their hands." That would show the spirit in which the board entered into their investigation, and the care with which they sifted every particle of evidence before arriving at resolutions which were adopted at unanimously, with the exception of those who were Mr. Guest's personal friends. The

internal work of the college had been left, from first to last, in the hands of the executive committee, and he confessed that never in the course of his public experience had he ever known an abler, more honest committee so hardly dealt with in this country as the executive committee of Milton Mount College had been. (Applause.) In conclusion, he said nothing that had been urged against Miss Hadland had ever been proved. Every time they had sifted evidence, and the further they had gone into it the more groundless had the charges become. He thought it became some of them who valued Christian chivalry to stand up to say that they believed most firmly in the honour and trustworthiness of the lady principal of Milton Mount College. (Applause.) He was delighted to hear what had just been said. If Mr. Guest meant that he would withdraw all the charges of untruthfulness, of want of reliableness, which he made against Miss Hadland, then the olive branch of peace was held out, and they might come to a solution of the difficulty. But if Mr. Guest meant that he simply retired and would not press the motion to a vote, then he for one would protest against the Board of Management taking the course. (Applause.)

Mr. RAMSEY said he did not wish to pass a vote of want of confidence in the board, neither did he advocate the restoration of the late hon. secretary. His position was that there was an unrest in the country with regard to the lady principal, and that being so he felt that unrest would be better settled by a vote of the meeting one way or the other than by allowing the matter to lie over for another year. He therefore declined to withdraw the rider.

The resolution was then put with the rider, and lost by 56 to 18.

The resolution was then put—

That the report now read and statement of accounts presented be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the governors and subscribers—

and was carried by acclamation.

The following gentlemen were then, on the proposition of the chairman, elected as members of the board of management:—The Revs. H. H. Carlisle, R. W. Dale, James Fleming, and William Guest; T. L. Devitt, J. Gould, A. Hayward, L. Le Lacheur, E. J. Carter, and W. H. Conyers, Esqs. (The last two were new members.)

The Rev. G. S. BARRETT then moved—

That this meeting records its unabated confidence in the executive committee and in the lady principal.

This was seconded by the Rev. J. A. MACFADYEN, and supported by the Rev. A. MACMILLAN as one who had three daughters at Milton Mount College. Miss Hadland had never taught his children to disrespect Mr. Guest in any case whatever, and had never named baptism to them, and he was glad to say that during the time his children had been there, the two seniors had both decided for Christ.

The Rev. W. GUEST: Is not the vote already taken a sufficient vote of confidence? Why compel us to vote against the executive? I believe you have already expressed a vote of confidence.

The Rev. W. TARBOTTON wished also to support that resolution. Having had two of his own daughters there, he could state that they themselves had testified again and again that never did they hear one syllable from Miss Hadland to the depreciation of their friend Mr. Guest. Never did they hear the slightest allusion to the subject of baptism from Miss Hadland, and their testimony was that they did not know a single girl in the school who ever had heard either Mr. Guest spoken unkindly of by Miss Hadland or the subject of baptism mentioned. (Applause.)

Mr. GUEST having appealed to his friends not to vote against the resolution, it was put by the chairman, and declared to be carried unanimously.

Mr. GUEST protested against the statement that it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: Then *nemine contradicente*.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business.

BRECON COLLEGE.

An interesting series of meetings was held last week at the Congregational Memorial College, Brecon. At two p.m. on Tuesday the committee met. In the absence of the Rev. E. H. Evans, the chairman of the year, the chair was taken by T. Williams, Esq., Goltre. It was found that the finances of the college are in a most satisfactory condition, the revenue being about 100% in excess of last year. The attendance of the students at the college lectures had been very regular during the session. One of the students, Mr. J. John, leaves to take charge of the church at Bodringallt, Glam., having received a cordial and unanimous invitation to be its pastor. Six candidates were received on probation, some of whom are men of considerable promise. At eleven a.m., on Wednesday, a general meeting of the subscribers was held. There was an unusually large attendance of gentlemen from all parts of the Principality and the towns of England. Among others the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of London, delivered a stirring speech. At 2.30 p.m. the Rev. D. Jones, B.A., of Merthyr, delivered the annual address to the students, which was well received. The annual examination, which lasted a week, was conducted for the most part as usual in writing. The following students obtained the first prizes:—Messrs. T. J. Teynon, D. Davies, J. L. Williams, and J. Davies. The following students obtained certificates of merit:—First and Second Class.—First Division: T. J. Teynon, T. J.

Rees. Second Division: J. John, D. Williams, D. Gwilym, T. Rees. Third Class.—First Division: J. L. Williams, E. Richards. Second Division: A. Davies, B. Phillips. Fourth Class.—First Division: D. Davies, J. R. Richards, T. R. Quayle, J. Davies. Second Division: D. Phillips, D. C. Jones. Altogether this excellent institution seems to be steadily improving, and its influence rapidly increasing.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

An authoritative denial is given to the statement that Queen Isabella is about to return to Spain.

The case of Count Arnim comes on this week at Berlin, but the count will not be present, as he is lying seriously ill at Lausanne.

Mr. Melvill, late of the Bengal Civil Service, who turned Mahomedan some months since, is said to have died recently of cholera at Dehra, but to have re-embraced Christianity before he died.

On arriving at Jugenheim the Emperor of Russia and the Queen of Wurtemberg were received by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and Prince Henry.

Marshal MacMahon, as arbitrator in the dispute between England and Portugal respecting Delagoa Bay, is stated to have decided in favour of the latter.

A reporter of the *New York Herald*, by way of obtaining a practical insight into the condition of minor offenders in the American prisons, has succeeded in getting himself convicted and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment on "Blackwell's Island," whence he has forwarded a long account of his experience for publication.

A GRAND REVIEW—the annual review—was held at the Longchamps, Paris, on Sunday by Marshal McMahon. A large body of troops, some 25,000 men, took part in the movements, which occupied about two hours, and appear to have been brilliantly successful. The number of spectators was immense.

EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The New York papers publish intelligence of a terrible earthquake in the Cucuta Valley, Republic of New Grenada. Cucuta has been entirely destroyed, and only a few families were saved. Five other towns were nearly destroyed. Out of the population of the district thus visited, numbering 35,000, 16,000 are reported lost.

PRINCE BISMARCK.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says Prince Bismarck has obtained, by an imperial ordinance of the 4th inst., leave for an indefinite period. The Ministers Von Bulow, Camphausen, and Delbrück, are charged with executing the duties of the Chancellor. The Emperor has, however, reserved to himself the power of requiring Bismarck's advice in special cases even during his leave.

SOUTH AFRICA.—It has been announced at Capetown that Sir Garnet Wolseley is to succeed Sir Henry Barkly as Governor of Cape Colony. Sir H. E. Bulwer, it is believed, will succeed Sir Garnet at Natal. The insurgent association at the Diamond Fields in Griqualand West had dissolved itself, and a general amnesty had been granted, half-a-dozen among the prominent offenders excepted. These persons, however (it is said), are at present not to be found, and no inquiry is likely to be made for them.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.—It is quite determined, the *Times of India* says, to make Delhi the headquarters of the great doings in honour of the Prince of Wales in Upper India. There will be a huge camp there early in 1876. His royal highness will visit Simla and Cashmere towards the close of his sojourn in India. He will be entertained on his way up country by his old regiment, the 10th Hussars, at Muttra. His royal highness will be merely the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, and as such will occupy a position second to Lord Northbrook, but in durbar and on all public occasions he will receive honours from Her Majesty's feudatories and subjects similar—though subsequent—to those paid to the Governor-General.

GERMANY.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Press Bureau at the Foreign Office will henceforth communicate only "facts" to the newspapers, meaning apparently that the news will be unaccompanied by comment. The telegram adds:—"The chief of the bureau continues in his place. The idea of a radical change, which was suggested by recent events, seems to have been abandoned." The Imperial Government has in preparation a measure for amending the criminal code of the Empire in the sense of the demands recently made on Belgium. According to the revised code, every proposal made to commit murder will be punishable as a crime. The measure is to be laid before Parliament next session.

BELGIUM.—By the new bill for the punishment of offers to commit murder, which has been introduced into the Belgian Parliament, it is provided that both those who make and those who accept such proposals shall be liable to from three months' to five years' imprisonment, with deprivation of civil rights and police surveillance; but offers made by word of mouth only are not to be punishable unless contingent on rewards. Tranquillity is again re-established throughout Belgium. It has been decided by the Common Council of the city of Ghent to celebrate the three-hundredth anniversary of the "Pacification de Gand." The Ultramontanes call this a declaration of war to Catholicism.

LOSS OF A CANADIAN STEAMER.—The Dominion line steamer *Vicksburg*, from Quebec to Liverpool, was sunk in the Atlantic by collision with an iceberg, which stove in her side, on the 1st of June. She had ninety-three persons on board—viz., seven saloon and twenty-five steerage passengers and a crew of sixty-one. Forty-four persons left the steamer in three boats, and forty-nine, including the captain, went down. One of the boats, containing five of the crew, was picked up by an American steamer, which took the shipwrecked men to New York. A second boat containing nine of the crew and three passengers was picked up by a fishing vessel and carried into St. John's, Newfoundland. The first officer's boat was upset and lost after leaving the ship. Government steamers have been sent from Halifax and St. John's to search for the missing boats.

THE FRENCH PRESS BILL is to be introduced by M. Dufaure. The first clause imposes a penalty of from two months' to three years' imprisonment, and from 500 francs to 5000 francs fine upon newspapers publishing attacks, dealt with by the law of 1819, against the principle or form of the Republican Government or against the rights and authority of the President of the Republic and the Presidents of the Legislative Chambers. Clause 2 authorises the infliction of a fine upon the authors of petitions or proposals, provided against by the law of 1819, asking for modifications of the Constitutional Laws. Clause 3 deals with false news. Clause 4 enacts that the Ministry alone is entitled to prohibit the sale of a periodical in the public streets. Clause 6 enumerates the offences which come under the jurisdiction of the correctional tribunals. The last clause says the state of siege is raised upon certain conditions.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.—Mr. Everts continued his speech for Mr. Beecher on June 1, and applied himself to show the motives of the charge. He laid down two propositions which, he said, showed that the theory of the plaintiff was not only utterly unsupported by evidence, but that he consciously knew that it was false. The first was the flight of the wife from the home of her husband in December, 1870, and the second the pecuniary status and business relations prior to that month. The theory of the plaintiff was that the advice for separation was not given until late in January, 1871, and that in December, 1870, the Tilton household was a happy one; yet sworn testimony showed that Mr. Tilton's troubles were a subject of conversation in December, 1870. Mr. Beecher's action with regard to the proposed separation implanted hatred in Tilton's breast, and spurred him to revenge. Mr. Everts asked the jury whether, in the light of common sense, they could believe the theory of the prosecution: Did they think that a woman in the condition Mrs. Tilton is said to have been in would be the first to pick a quarrel and to leave her husband's roof? Again, did the jury think that the woman, having left her only shelter, would fly to her paramour, and that the paramour would turn her over to his wife, and (pointing to Mrs. Beecher) that wife this woman? When the court adjourned Mr. Beecher stepped forward and warmly congratulated Mr. Everts on his speech, saying, "If you persevere we may come out all right after all." At the sitting of the court on the 2nd, Mr. Everts ridiculed the theory that a crime such as was charged against Mr. Beecher could have been treated by a guilty man with the calmness testified to by Mr. Tilton. It was utterly at variance with human nature. Mr. Everts then asked the jury whether they believed that a woman whose "eyes flashed fire whenever they lighted upon Mrs. Woodhull" could have made a confession of guilt in the cool, unemotional manner which Mr. Tilton described. Quoting Mrs. Tilton's alleged saying that Mr. Beecher represented to her that his own wife had been unsatisfactory, and that he was compelled to look to her for consolation and help for his mind, Mr. Everts said that Mr. Beecher was then fifty-six years of age, and had been faithful to his wife from the age of seventeen. He had nine children, and numerous grandchildren about him. Mr. Tilton's narrative, he maintained, was the veriest trash ever written or printed. On the 4th Mr. Everts went through the "letter of contrition" sentence by sentence, arguing that Mr. Beecher's explanation of it had been perfectly natural, and that any connection between it and the graver accusation was excessively ludicrous. Well might Mr. Beecher stand aghast at the possible publicity of a charge against him of improper advances. It was the most terrible charge that could be brought against a Christian minister. Well might he "think of how many hearts would ache." At the close Mr. Everts announced that he had done with the material features of the case, and would conclude on Monday, the 7th inst. The interest in the case was increasing, the court was crowded to suffocation.

A woman lecturer says that man's inhumanity to man cannot compare in severity to woman's "inhumanity" to woman.

It has been decided to issue the new quarterly review of psychology and philosophy, which is to give currency to the humanistic theories of J. S. Mill, Alexander Bain, Herbert Spencer, Charles Bray, Dr. Buchner, &c., in October. It is to bear the title of *Mind*, and is to be edited by Professor George Croom Robertson, son of John Robertson, recently deceased, and to whom some reference is made in another column.

Epitome of News.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by the Countess of Erroll, drove in an open carriage to the Falls of Quich on Saturday afternoon, and did not return to Balmoral till late in the evening. During nearly the whole journey drenching showers of hail and rain fell, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The royal visitors were well provided with umbrellas and waterproofs and other wraps, but these were not sufficient to keep out the wet, and the drive was a very disagreeable one.

Her Majesty and Court are expected at Windsor from Balmoral on Saturday next.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will, it is understood, leave England in July for Russia on a visit to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

On Friday Prince Leopold visited Warwick Castle, and afterwards drove to Stratford-on-Avon to view the Shakespearian memorials.

The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge, and the elder brethren of the Trinity House Corporation and Conservancy Boards, were entertained at a banquet by the Lord Mayor on Saturday.

Prince Leopold has taken a residence in Wiltshire, having selected Boyton House, a curious old Elizabethan mansion, now the property of Mr. Edmund Fane. It is situated midway between Salisbury and Warminster.

It is understood that Lord Alfred Paget will accompany the Prince of Wales on his visit to India.

It is stated that it is in contemplation to purchase Rockingham Castle, Boyle, the seat of the late Earl of Kingston, as an Irish residence for the Duke of Connaught.

The *Globe* understands that the whole of the expenses incurred in the Prince of Wales's passage to India will be borne by the Admiralty and not by the India Office.

The Sultan of Zanzibar arrived at Westminster by water on Wednesday. At the Speaker's Stairs, Westminster, His Highness was there welcomed by the Hon. R. Bourke on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and the party were driven to the Alexandra Hotel, where they are now sojourning. Thursday was devoted to a visit to Ascot. On Friday the Sultan received visits from the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Ward Hunt, Lord Hertford, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. In the afternoon His Highness called upon Lord Derby at the Foreign Office. On Monday he had an audience of the Prince of Wales. The Sultan has been interviewed by a reporter from the *Daily Telegraph*. He expressed himself well pleased with what he has so far seen of England, and said that he comes to pay his respects to the Queen, and to obtain information. With regard to the slave-trade, he remarked that his difficulties have been very great, and that much support will be needed to replace the old system by proper commerce.

The Duchess of Teck has promised to attend the summer fête of the Home for Little Boys, at Farningham, Kent, on Saturday, July 3.

Mr. Charles Easton (Liberal) and Colonel Wilson (Conservative) were on Friday nominated as candidates for the representation of West Suffolk, and the polling was fixed for Tuesday.

Mr. J. B. Hind writes to the *Times* to announce the discovery, on Tuesday night, by M. Borely, director of the Marseilles Observatory, of a new planet belonging to the group between Mars and Jupiter. This planet, in addition to two discovered by Professor Peters, of Clinton, New York, since the beginning of the present month, raises the number of planets composing the group to 146.

It is announced by the Direct United States Cable Company that their line is completely laid, and that communication by it now exists between this country and America. The line will shortly be available for the public.

At a recent meeting of the St. George's Institute, London, at which Mr. Straight presided, Mr. Ernest Clifford (barrister), in the course of a lecture on "Thieves' Dens," drew attention to the fact that during the ten years ending with 1873 the number of known criminals at large had decreased from 23,045 to 13,940; of receivers of stolen property from 3,618 to 1,782; of "suspected persons" from 32,488 to 24,479; and of houses used for criminal purposes from 9,298 to 5,064. In the latter category suspected public-houses and beer-shops had decreased from 5,133 to 1,582. He deprecated the proposal to sweep away so-called "thieves' dens" as calculated to increase the difficulty of apprehension.

A Civil List pension of 50*l.* per annum has been granted by Her Majesty to the widow of the Rev. Morris Williams, a well-known Welsh writer.

The South Wales *Daily News* authoritatively announces that Mr. Fothergill has consented to retain his seat for Merthyr.

Mr. George Muller, the founder of the Ashley Down Orphanages, who has been preaching for a month at Sunderland, has now gone to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he has accepted invitations to preach in several chapels. It is thought probable that Mr. Muller's absence from Bristol will be prolonged for some time.

Dean Stanley presided on Saturday at the anniversary dinner in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund, held in Willis's Rooms. The very reverend chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Fund," spoke at length on the characteristics of the various branches of the newspaper press, and paid a tribute

of appreciation to its value. Lord Houghton responded on behalf of the fund, and Count Beust replied for the visitors. Subscriptions to the amount of about 1,000*l.* were announced during the evening.

Commemoration at Oxford was celebrated on Wednesday in the Divinity School, in the presence of a limited but distinguished company. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the Dean of St. Paul's; Sir George Bowen, Governor of Victoria; Sir John Lubbock, M.P.; Mr. Justice Grove; Captain Douglas Dalton; Mr. Charles T. Newton, keeper of antiquities in the British Museum; and Mr. Edward B. Tylor.

The Professorial Staff of University College, London, gave their annual *conversazione* on Thursday evening to their personal friends and those of the college. There was a gathering of upwards of 2,000 visitors, for whose accommodation the whole of the galleries extending from north to south of the large building in Gower-street were thrown open, with the exception of the new schoolrooms. The Botanical Theatre was set apart for a concert of vocal and instrumental music, and the band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Godfrey, played a selection of military music on the lawn in front of the college facing Gower-street.

The Birmingham Town Council has decided to abolish the fairs held within the borough on the ground that they are demoralizing and degrading in character.

Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out amongst sheep and cattle in the neighbourhood of Banbury, and is spreading to a very serious extent notwithstanding the efforts of the inspectors to check it.

On Monday the miners of Northumberland had a large gathering at Morpeth. The principal speakers were Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P. for Morpeth, and Mr. Macdonald, M.P. for Stafford. It was to this meeting that Dr. Kenealy, M.P., had been invited, and those who favoured the member for Stoke marched to the field, wearing white rosettes, with a determination to prevent any speaker from being heard. A preliminary meeting was held, at which the Kenealy followers were told that their interference could not be tolerated, and they had the good sense to keep quiet during the proceedings. Mr. Burt advocated the extension of household suffrage for counties, and Mr. Macdonald urged the necessity of a federation of labour to put a stop to strikes and lock-outs, which he deprecated.

Prizes were distributed by the Lady Mayoress in St. James's Hall on Monday to the successful students in the examinations of the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls, the Lord Mayor and other members of the Corporation being present at the ceremony.

Sir W. O. Trevelyan, Bart., as president of the United Kingdom Alliance, took the chair at a large meeting held under the auspices of that organization at Exeter Hall on Monday night to support the cause of the Permissive Bill. Resolutions in favour of the measure were passed, and speeches advocating its principles were made by Cardinal Manning, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., and others.

Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock has read an interesting paper on sledge-travelling in the Arctic regions before the members of the Royal Geographical Society.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Workmen's Peace Association, held on Saturday, in London, under the presidency of Mr. Edmond Beales, a report was submitted describing the work of the society for the year, and urging renewed efforts with a view to the adoption by the nations of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of international disputes. After speeches from the chairman, Mr. Lucraft, and other members, the report was adopted. The association has issued an able appeal to working men to resist the imposition of conscription, should any attempt be made to adopt it.

It is rumoured that a volume consisting of the most important philosophical correspondence of the late John Stuart Mill, will shortly be published.

The London correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* says that Mr. Bright is reported to be engaged on his autobiography.

The Earl of Albemarle has in preparation a volume to be entitled "Fifty Years of my Life," which, it is said, will contain many new facts, social and political, about the chief persons and events of the early part of the present century, including an account, founded on his own experiences, of the Battle of Waterloo.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JOSEPH SOUL.—We regret to learn that Mr. Soul, who, as recently reported, met with a serious carriage accident from which he has only partially recovered, has been obliged, acting under medical advice, to resign his position as secretary of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, after some thirty years of active service. By his retirement the charity loses the services of a devoted supporter who has worked heart and soul in developing it from small beginnings till it has now become one of the foremost of our benevolent institutions. We earnestly hope that by cessation from active work the health and strength of Mr. Soul will be greatly improved. His abundant labours on behalf of that institution as well as the Alexandra Orphanage are worthy of all recognition, and have gained for him a wide circle of friends, who would no doubt be gratified to find that his long-lived services were acknowledged in some conspicuous manner.

SECOND SERIES, WITH PORTRAIT.

DR. BINNEY'S SERMONS, PREACHED IN THE KING'S

WEIGH HOUSE CHAPEL, 1829-'69. Edited, with Biographical and Critical Sketch, by HENRY ALLON, D.D. With Portrait engraved by JENNS. 8vo, 12s. [This day.]
(Artist's Proofs of the Portrait, price 10s.)

FIRST SERIES, New and Cheaper Edition, Extra fscp. 8vo, 4s. 6d.

MACMILLAN AND CO., London.

SECOND EDITION.

WHETHER THE MINORITY OF ELECTORS SHOULD BE REPRESENTED BY A MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS?

A Lecture upon Electoral Reform.

By CAPTAIN MAXSE, R.N.

TOPICS:—The Interest of the Poor. The Use of Political Power. The State Exists Notwithstanding. Misrepresentative High-Class Journalism. Our Public Flatterers. The Effect of Reiteration. The "Governing" Boroughs. A Democratic Blunder. The Decline of Public Spirit. Single Woman Suffrage. A Self-adjusted Halter. Reformers' Illusions. Human Progress not Inevitable.

P. S. KING,

PARLIAMENTARY BOOKSELLER, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Price Sixpence; per Post Sevenpence, Crown 8s., 44 Pages.

ELLIOT STOCK'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just published, in antique cloth, price 5s., post free,

SOME PASSAGES of the LIFE and DEATH of the Right Honourable JOHN, Earl of ROCHESTER, who Died on the 26th of July, 1680. Written by His Own Direction on his Deathbed. By GILBERT BURNET, D.D. Reprinted in facsimile from the Edition of 1680. With an Introductory Preface by Lord Ronald Gower.

"Every word of it is applicable this hour; and we know of no more useful book within the limits of the object contemplated by the author. We recommend its perusal to all who can appreciate argument and eloquence."—English Churchman.

Now ready, price 1s., post free,

PANACEA: the Divine Solution of all Religious Difficulties, and the Way to Life made Plain to all.

"We can truly say of this little book, that it goes more directly to the very life and soul of the Christian than anything we have seen for years. It is simplicity itself, but it leads us right at the feet of Jesus. We commend to seekers this exquisite little book."—Truthseeker.

Now ready, price 1s., post free,

INFANT BAPTISM, and Admission to the Church. Addressed to Congregationalists. By H. L. M.

Now ready, price One Penny; by post, 1½d.,

Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY WEIGHED AGAIN: being a Reply to Mr. Leigh's "Messrs. Moody and Sankey Weighed in the Balance and Found Wanting." By WALTER J. MILLER.

Now ready, price 1s., post free,

ERRORS and TERRORS of BLIND GUIDES. The Popular Doctrine of Everlasting Pain Refuted. By the Rev. N. G. WILKINS, M.A.

GLADSTONE & MANNING.

The Root of the Controversy.

Now ready, Second Edition, price Sixpence, post free,

The POPE'S no Rightful Claim of Supremacy over the British Churches; for Britain before Rome had a Bishop appointed and a Church Established. And, A SOLUTION of the DIFFICULTY—How to Curb Priestcraft and Preserve Social Order and Religious Freedom, &c., &c. By WILLIAM GIBSON WARD.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

THE LATE H. T. BUCKLE.

Now ready, in demy 8vo, price 14s. cloth,

PILGRIM MEMORIES; or, Travel and Discussion in the Birthcountries of Christianity with the late Henry Thomas Buckle. By JOHN S. STUART GLENNIE, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; Author of "In the Morningland," &c.

* Egypt—Sinai—Idumea—Palestine—Lebanon. Appendix of Additional Personal Details relating to the late H. T. Buckle, his last illness and death, &c.

London: Longmans & Co.

WORKS BY THE REV. N. ROUSE.

HUMANITY of CHRIST, Viewed in Relation to Theological Sentiment and Religious Life. 4s.

ANGLICAN DOCTRINE of APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION Shewn to be Unscriptural and Absurd. Ninepence.

GREAT PROBLEM of MORAL EVIL SOLVED. Sixpence.

London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY

Course of LECTURES at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place:—

On Friday, June 18, the Rev. Prebendary ROW, M.A. Subject—"The Positive Evidence in proof of the Miracles of the New Testament." Chairman, Sir JOHN H. KENNAWAY, Bart., M.P.

On Tuesday, June 22, the Rev. Professor LORIMER, D.D. Subject—"Evidence to the Truth of Christianity from its Adaptation to all the deeper Needs of the Human Heart."

The Chair will be taken on each occasion at 4 p.m.

Admission free.

P. BARKER, M.A., Secretary.

2, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C.

MILTON MOUNT COLLEGE. MILTON-ON-THAMES, KENT.

A BAZAAR to aid in removing the debt on the above College, will be held in the DRILL HALL, HALIFAX, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June; THURSDAY, the 1st July; FRIDAY, the 2nd July, 1875.

The Bazaar will be open on the first day from 12 o'clock until 6 o'clock, and on the two following days from 12 o'clock until 9 o'clock.

TITUS SALT, Esq., Treasurer.

Mrs. JOSEPH CROSSLEY, Hon. Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Beddome, J., Esq., London.
Carter, E. J., Esq., London.
Crook, L. T., Esq., London.
Crossley, L. J., Esq., Halifax.
Crossley, E., Esq. (Mayor), do.
Crossley, H., Esq., Halifax.
Curwen, E., Esq., London.
Denham, C. H., Esq., Halifax.
Davitt, T. L., Esq., London.
Devitt, H., Esq., London.
Edmunds, H., Jun., Esq., Halifax.
Figgis, S., Esq., London.
Glover, J., Esq., London.
Griffin, J., Esq., London.
Kelsey, T., Esq., London.
Lee, A., Esq., Manchester.
Mann, C., Esq., Halifax.
Marshall, A., Esq., London.
Maynard, R. R., Esq., London.
Miller, A., Esq., Norwich.
Mudie, C. H., Esq., London.
Oakes, J., Esq., Halifax.
Pye-Smith, A., Esq., London.
Reed, E. P. S., Esq., London.
Roberts, N. F., Esq., London.
Salt, Titus, Esq., Bingley.
Scrutton, T., Esq., London.
Soper, W. G., Esq., London.
Southgate, J., Esq., London.
Spicer, A., Esq., London.
Spicer, E., Esq., London.
Spicer, Evan, Esq., London.
Williams, H. R., Esq., London.
Williams, J. W., Esq., Brighouse.
Wills, G., Esq., London.
Wright, Mr. J. Turton, do.

Contributions should be forwarded by the 20th June, to Mrs. Joseph Crossley, Broomfield, Halifax; or to Mrs. Thomas Scrutton, 73, East India-road, London, E.

It is suggested that a notice be sent by post when a parcel is forwarded. The receipt of the goods will be duly acknowledged, and arrangements made for forwarding all goods received in London.

Should any friends desire to purchase articles, and yet not be able to visit Halifax, any orders addressed to Mrs. Joseph Crossley, Broomfield, Halifax, shall receive the most careful attention.

ADMISSION.—A Season Ticket (for the three days), 5s.; admission (for the opening day), 3s. 6d.; admission (for the second day), 2s.; admission (for the last day), 1s.; children under twelve, Half-price.

Louis J. Crossley, Esq., has kindly undertaken to superintend the musical arrangements.

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends of this Institution will be held in the LIBRARY of the COLLEGE on TUESDAY, June 22.

The Chair will be taken at 12-30 p.m. by S. S. MANDER, Esq., of Wolverhampton.

In the evening, at 6 o'clock, the Prizes will be given to the Students, after which the Annual Address will be delivered by the

Rev. WILLIAM PULSFORD, D.D., of Glasgow.

Just published, crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.,

SOCIAL PRAYERS for FIVE SUNDAYS. By the Rev. Jos. MILLER, B.D., Edinburgh, Author of the "Cure of the Evils in the Church of Scotland."

Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Now ready, price 1s.

MODERN MIRACLES.

Cardiff: Publishers of "Western Mail."

Agents wanted. Commission, 50 per cent.—Address "Modern Miracles," "Western Mail" Office, Cardiff.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S COLLEGE at CHESHUNT, will be held on THURSDAY, June 24th, 1875.

DIVINE SERVICE will commence at Eleven o'clock, with the reading of the Order for Morning Prayer by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.

The ANNUAL SERMON will be preached by the Rev. JOSHUA C. HARRISON.

A COLD COLLATION will be served in a Marquee, in the College grounds, at half-past One o'clock. The Right Honourable Lord EBURY will preside.

The Prizes and Certificates of Honour will be distributed at Four o'clock.

Tickets for Dinner and Tea, 5s., and for Tea, 1s., may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Temporary Office, 13, South-street, Finsbury-place, E.C. Tickets and seats are correspondingly numbered, and are only to be secured prior to the day of the Anniversary. Early application is necessary, as only a limited number will be issued.

Trains leave Bishopsgate-street, for the Waltham and Cheshunt Stations, at 9.17 and 10.17 o'clock; and Liverpool-street (changing at Hackney Downs), at 9.10 and 10.10 o'clock.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the COLLEGE, Finchley New-road, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 25th. The Chair will be taken at Six o'clock by Sir CHARLES REED, F.S.A., Chairman of the London School Board. The Rev. EUSTACE R. CONDER, M.A., of Leeds, has kindly promised to deliver an address to the students. The Rev. JOSHUA C. HARRISON, and other Ministers and gentlemen, are also expected to take part in the proceedings. Subscribers and friends of the College are respectfully invited to attend.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

N.B.—The College is easily accessible by the Metropolitan and St. John's-wood Railway (Swiss Cottage Station), the North London and Hampstead Junction (Finchley-road Station), and the Midland (Finchley-road Station).

AMERICAN ORGANS. CAUTION.

We think it quite time to warn the public against so-called "American" Organs, manufactured in London, which are falsely represented by the makers to be the instruments used at Messrs. Moody and Sankey's services. The American Organ used by Mr. Sankey in this country is manufactured by Mason and Hamlin, of Boston.

METZLER and CO.,

Sole Agents for the Mason and Hamlin Organ Co.

Great Marlborough-street, March 27, 1875.

MASON & HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGANS, FOR HIRE OR PURCHASE, OR ON THE THREE YEARS SYSTEM.

Prices from 18 Guineas, or £1 15s. a Quarter.

Catalogues gratis and post free.

METZLER & CO.,

37, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The NONCONFORMIST is supplied Post-free on the following terms:—

CREDIT.—Annually, 24s.; Half-yearly, 12s.; Quarterly, 6s.

PREPAID.—Annually, 21s.

Foreign subscribers are requested to add any extra postage that may be necessary.

We beg respectfully to state that in future a Notice will be sent to each pre-paying Subscriber at the commencement of the month in which his subscription becomes due.

Cheques and Post-office orders payable (at Chief Office) to W. R. Willcox, Publisher, 18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

* * The Guinea rate can only be accorded to Annual Subscribers, but may commence at any date.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

	s.	d.
First Line	1	0
Each additional Line	0	6
Public Companies, per Line	1	0
For Situations Wanted, five lines	2	0
" Wanting Servants, &c.	2	0

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

LEADER PAGE.—An extra charge of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines or under.

A Liberal Reduction made on a Series for Educational and all other Advertisements.

* * As the Organ of a great and growing movement, the principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class Family Newspaper, the NONCONFORMIST has become a very desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of 1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers as well as in the general circulation.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.R., on American Ministers' Incomes, next week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

SUMMARY.

It is stated that, before leaving Berlin for the retirement of his country seat, Prince Bismarck took occasion to assure the members of the Diplomatic Corps of the peaceful disposition of Germany towards all other Powers. Though such a statement is now almost superfluous, it is still welcome. Most of the continental papers have ceased to refer to the recent crisis, but the Russian press is an exception. Some of the St. Petersburg journals—not, however, of an official character—have taken the opportunity of giving vent to their antipathy to Germany, and to express the wish that the Czar should strengthen his political relations with England. The most popular of them, the *Golos*, ventures to speak of Germany as “the most bellicose Power in the world,” throws doubt on the long continuance of “the Russo-Austro-German alliance,” speaks of Russia and England as the two most pacific nations on the globe, and urges a complete understanding between the two States respecting the Central Asian and Eastern questions. Such articles are but straws. Prince Gortschakoff, like Prince Bismarck, can easily disavow officious newspapers, though it seems evident that Russia is not so thorough in supporting the policy of Germany as formerly. Prince Bismarck has in fact recently received his first great diplomatic defeat. But we do not want to be needlessly mixed up with continental affairs, or with the shifting policy of the great military monarchies. “Let each country,” wisely remarks the *Times*, “keep itself free from any mutual agreement, and their co-operation will be the more weighty. We had occasion some time since to deprecate some expressions which seemed to attach England to the alliance of the three Empires at the expense of France; we must now equally disclaim any understanding which would seem to range us among Powers habitually suspicious or jealous of Germany.”

While the Committee of Thirty are elaborating the details of the supplementary Constitutional measures, and the Duc de Broglie is making a last desperate effort to resuscitate the Conservative majority which kept the Republic so long at bay, the French National Assembly has had several days' debate on the University Bill, the main object of which is to carry out freedom of Education. Some few Liberals support, on theoretical grounds, Monsignor Dupanloup, who demands for the Roman Catholics unlimited rights and the power of accepting endowments; others, like M. Gambetta, contend that the practical result of the measure would be to give the Ultramontanes almost a monopoly of higher education. M. Wallon, the Minister of Public Worship and Education, takes a medium course. One of the most serious points is whether the State should retain the monopoly of conferring degrees, and the Assembly decided yesterday by 369 to 325 votes that it should not. This is not only a clerical victory, but a symptom that the majority which carried the Republic is not kept together as well as it was. It does not seem very probable, however, that this important bill will become law before the dissolution of the Assembly, unless the Government should give it a very decisive support.

The Prussian Diet has been prorogued, having passed all the Government measures. The law suspending the grants to the Roman Catholic Church is already producing the intended effect. In various parts of the country the priests are signing the declaration of unreserved obedience to the State which will entitle them again to receive their stipends from the Government. This will be a great embarrassment to the bishops in their determined resistance to the Falk Laws. The Brussels Cabinet has brought in a bill for amending the law as to threats of assassination, and an analogous measure is to be submitted to the German Parliament. Meanwhile ecclesiastical fanaticism has somewhat abated in Belgium, although Roman Catholic processions are frequent. The Liberals of that country, who have now shaken off their apathy, have decided that it is wiser policy to form a national association with the express object of upsetting the present clerical administration at the next election, than to continue an antagonism which results in street riots and broken heads. There is little doubt that the new course taken by the

Vatican has undermined the authority of the present Belgian Government.

Parliament is making lee-way with the Government measures. In the Upper House the St. Alban's Bishopric Bill is passing through its various stages without opposition, and in committee on the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill their lordships have refused to omit the words “knowingly,” which renders almost impossible the conviction of the vendors of adulterated articles. In the Lower House the bill for establishing an intermediate court of appeal—the question of the Supreme Court being for the present in abeyance—has been twice discussed with some damage to the Government, but has been read a second time without a division. So also has the Law Titles and Transfer Bill, which, like the measure last referred to, is a weak compromise. Another Government measure, that for amending the Offences against the Person Act, which allows the infliction of flogging in aggravated cases of personal violence, has been debated on the second reading, and meets with the resolute opposition of Mr. P. A. Taylor and other members, who condemn it as a recurrence to draconic legislation. Though Mr. Cross has introduced his long-promised bill for amending the laws between employer and employed—the provisions of which are commented upon below—it is not likely to be pressed this session.

In another column we give the memorial of many of the inhabitants of Crewkerne against the new scheme for their grammar school adopted by the Charity Commissioners, which puts the objections to it very forcibly. The scheme seems to us a complete breach of faith on the part of the Government. We fear it is one of many others which will virtually ignore the Endowed Schools Acts of the last Parliament, and hand over school after school to a monopolist and sectarian Church. The bias of the Government in these matters, or to speak accurately of the Education Department, is clearly shown in the refusal to comply with the petition of the School Board of London to amend the scheme for Dulwich College. The committee refuse to recognise the right of the board to interfere, and state that the Dulwich College plan has received their approval.

The election for West Suffolk took place yesterday. Though the declaration of the poll will not be known till to-day, it may be assumed that Colonel Wilson has been returned by a considerable majority. This district has for years been a stronghold of Toryism, and cannot be carried by a Liberal *coup de main*, besides which the fact that the landlords have generally a reputation for liberality in dealing with their tenants would tell against the claims of Mr. Charles Easton, the Liberal candidate. He has, however, fought a good battle, and the independent spirit shown by so many of the tenant farmers of Suffolk will not be without beneficial results.

MR. CROSS'S LABOUR BILLS.

AFTER an adjourned debate on the Judicature Act Amendment Bill, on Thursday last, the Home Secretary introduced his bill, or rather bills (for they are two) for the amendment of what are commonly designated the “Labour Laws.” It is matter of congratulation that, quite irrespective of party distinctions, Parliament has begun to exhibit a real desire to adjust, upon a satisfactory basis, the relations of master and servant, and, to that extent, of capital and labour. There is much in these relations which legislation cannot reach, and, perhaps we may add, that a great deal of what is antagonistic in them is the fruit of legislative intermeddling. So long ago as the reign of Edward III., the statute passed with reference to masters and servants, placed the latter at an immense disadvantage. The Act of Elizabeth, necessitated by the suppression of monasteries, called the Statute of Labourers, was almost equally restrictive and coercive on the freedom of contract between employers and employed. Neither the Act of 1813 nor that of 1824 placed the reciprocal rights and duties of the two classes upon an equitable footing, and down to 1867 the spirit of the ancient statutes so far remained, that the legal remedy for a breach of contract between the two was entirely civil against the master, and entirely criminal against the servant. The reason for this is not far to seek. Masters were represented in Parliament and servants were not. In other words, the laws of labour were made by the first, and had to be obeyed by the last. The Act of 1867 was a great advance in favour of working men upon those which preceded it, and was then looked upon as a very considerable boon to them. When, however, it came

to be worked, it was soon found that whilst other civil contracts were enforced in civil courts, the contract of service alone was enforced in a criminal court. As soon, therefore, as the present Government took office, they appointed a royal commission to inquire into working of the Act of 1867, the objections taken to it, and the manner in which they could best be met. The report of the commission is now before the country, and the bills of Mr. Cross are chiefly founded upon its recommendations.

Speaking generally, the measures introduced by the Home Secretary on Thursday last, may be regarded as a substantial approach towards a satisfactory adjustment of this perplexing question. Their provisions, so far at least as relates to contract between master and servant, are at once bold and prudent. They sweep away all relics of ancient laws which placed the servant at disadvantage in maintaining his rights as against the master, and they recognise the two parties as equals entering freely into a contract one with the other. All actions for breach of contract of service under this bill are to be purely civil actions, and with some exceptions are to be handed over to the county courts. Such exceptions are cases in which public danger ensues, where the offence consequently is treated as one against the public whose interest the workman imperils to make good his contest against his employer. Breaches of contract in such instances, and such only, are to be dealt with as criminal offences. No substantial change is to be made in the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which the Home Secretary regards as having been much misunderstood, and with which he is unable to dispense. But he amends it so far that an option is given to an accused person to be tried by a jury at quarter sessions. The law of conspiracy is to be amended so as to embody the principle that where two or more persons in a labour dispute combine to do anything, which if done by a single individual would not be a crime, the combination will not be held to be criminal.

To describe the exact position in which workmen will be placed towards their masters by the provisions of Mr. Cross's bill is a task of some difficulty to those who are not familiar with all the conditions affecting, as the law now stands, a contract of service, and even Mr. Cross himself in his speech on Thursday night did not succeed in placing them before the public in such order and distinctness as to make them fully intelligible to the uninitiated. Thus much, however, we think may be gathered from his observations. The main purpose of the bill appears to be to secure perfect freedom of contract between master and servant, and to protect the servant against coercive action by his fellows. In the first place, he and his master are put upon exactly the same footing. The contract between them takes the character of every other civil contract. The breach of it will subject the offending party to an action for damages, and the recovery of those damages will be pursued by the same method which is enforced in all other cases of breach of contract. Where the damages claimed are under ten pounds, either party will have the option of applying to a stipendiary magistrate, or to magistrates in petty sessions, to settle the case. Power to order specific performance of the contract of service may be exercised by the respective jurisdictions, but only on the free choice of the person accused. If a man is advised by the court to go back, and he accepts the advice, the court may make an order for him to do so. So far, we should imagine, the provisions of the bill cannot fail to be satisfactory both to masters and to workmen. The retention of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill will hardly be received with favour by the labouring class of the population. They contend, and with some show of justice, that it places them in an exceptional position, derogatory to their character as English workpeople, and wholly unnecessary. They do not affect to encourage or to justify offences that may be committed in the prosecution of their trade disputes. But they plead that such offences can be, and should be, dealt with by the general criminal law of the kingdom. The probability seems to be that, in the end, they will succeed in getting rid of this exceptional condition of their grade, and, like other classes, will more assiduously cultivate that unwritten moral law which is more effectual in the suppression of specific offences than any that can be written on the Statute Book.

On the whole these Labour Laws do great credit to the Home Secretary's motives and ability. They will probably be somewhat amended in their passage through committee. But we look upon it as extremely doubtful whether they will be passed this session, and

we are not sure that in reference to them the old proverb may not be applicable, "More haste, less speed."

THE OPPOSITION TO SCHOOL BOARDS.

In the resting-places of a river, where the stream is deep and smooth and slow, some eddy by the bank may be the only means by which the eye can readily detect the direction of the current. We can see which way the eddy turns, and then we know quite certainly that the main stream is moving in the opposite direction. Just so it is with the state of public opinion in regard to the establishment of school boards and the universal adoption of compulsory attendance at school. The debate and division on Mr. Dixon's bill last Wednesday showed an unmistakable eddy in the stream. But a man must be inexperienced indeed in the ordinary movements of public opinion who does not perceive that the objections raised, and the adverse feelings expressed, indicated a deep sense of the abiding and resistless force of the principles formally rejected. The main principles on which Mr. Dixon's proposal was based were two—first, that common sense and consistency will not allow us to leave two halves of the population under different laws on a matter of common interest; and, secondly, that a law requiring such delicate handling will be best enforced by municipal or local authorities elected for the purpose. If the title "school board" should ultimately be considered objectionable for rural districts, we are sure Mr. Dixon is too practical a man to doubt that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." But until the Tories invent a new description for what must inevitably be substantially a school board, we are content to stick to words which everyone can understand. They represent intelligibly and emphatically what we hold to be an essential principle—that compulsion, when applied to small towns and country districts, as it is certain to be applied within a very few years, shall not be left to the parson or the squire, or the overseers, or the guardians, or the parish beadle, but to a district committee or council, elected specially for educational purposes, by a franchise from which agricultural labourers shall not be excluded. As to the irreversible tendency of events toward the universal adoption of these two principles, the whole course of the debate afforded the most satisfactory evidence. Not only was the firm and outspoken tone of Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Forster encouraging, but no opponent could open his mouth without making the most significant admissions. Even Mr. Hamond, in moving the rejection of the bill, seemed to anticipate that Government must turn its attention to the subject in order to produce "a comprehensive measure." Even he urged as a reason for delay the undesirableness of disturbing "the good work now going forward," and he rejoiced that "all sects found they could meet on the same platform"—which, in regard to education, they do nowhere, to our knowledge, except on school boards. Mr. Mills admitted the wastefulness of expenditure on school buildings, unless there were compulsory powers to fill them; and though he applied the argument only to towns, the principle is equally applicable wherever schools have been built in part out of public money; that is, all over the land. Lord Sandon was apparently unconscious of the two-edged character of the argument he used when he enlarged on the stolid opposition of parochial magnates to the principle of compulsion. Is the urban population, then, to burden itself with school-rates, only to find itself deluged with ignorance by the incessant incursion of uneducated labourers from the country? When the noble lord adduced the small number of boards voluntarily formed—not more than 734—as an evidence of difficulties in the way, did it escape his attention that these boards embrace all the great towns and half the population of England and Wales? And are these striving, aspiring multitudes to be for ever burdened and dragged back in the race of international competition by the dead-weight of rural ignorance and helplessness? To our thinking, no arguments could be more eloquent in favour of Mr. Dixon's proposal than the figures advanced by Lord Sandon against them.

The favourite objections ostensibly raised were the expensiveness of school boards and their unpopularity. No one, so far as we remember, had the hardihood this time to raise the cry of irreligion. As to the expense, that is a matter of management. We are inclined to agree with the deputation from various school boards that waited upon Lord Sandon the other day. Elections might no doubt be more economically arranged; and by this concession the principal part of the grievance would be done away. Where sufficient and suitable school

accommodation already exists, a school board should cost next to nothing; while it may be the means of causing the money invested in building to be more profitably employed. Where sufficient and suitable accommodation does not already exist, it is not true economy, it is wasteful and mischievous parsimony, to withhold the only certain means of supplying the deficiency. As to the unpopularity of school boards, no doubt if the clergy and squirearchy are alone to be considered, a tolerable case may be made out. But after all there are a few other people besides these, even in the rural districts; and Mr. Dixon made admirable use of the striking fact that, amongst the demands put forth by the agricultural labourers in their representative gatherings, none has been more earnest or noteworthy than their insistence on the establishment of school boards. It may be true enough that farmers and small shopkeepers are often too shortsighted to see how they can be benefited by the education of the poor. But as to the classes with which the Elementary Education Act mainly deals, public meetings, trade unions, and the utterances of their representative men, all unite to give overwhelming assurance of the remarkable unanimity with which they are bent upon enforcing universal education.

But the real objection to the school board system did not come out in the House of Commons. For that we must look to the proceedings of the National Society which held its annual meeting on the same day. There we find Lord Shaftesbury frankly expressing his fear that: "If religion be severed from national education, national education must be severed from the Church and from the clergy; and one-half of their duties will be taken from them." Nay, worse remains behind: "If the time ever arrive when the clergy are driven from the schoolroom and confined to the functions of the pulpit, one-half of the argument for maintaining the Established Church will have been destroyed, and that half will be transferred to the balance of our opponents, who will turn it against us with vigorous effect." He further expressed his belief that "no Parliament will ever give the power of compelling the attendance of children to denominational schools." From these views of Lord Shaftesbury's we shall not affect to differ. We think it unfortunate indeed that the question of national education should be complicated by entanglement with any ecclesiastical issues. But this is only one of the many evils that must be endured so long as a Church Establishment exists. There is no question, so far as we are aware, of "driving the clergy from the schoolroom," any more than of driving away any other class of citizens. There are eleven clergymen of the Church of England on the School Board for London. But clerical partisans will be satisfied with nothing less than an official privilege and a sectarian supremacy totally irreconcilable with the spirit of the age.

If any one is interested to know what the clerical party propose by way of alternative to Mr. Dixon's measure, let him read the proceedings of the National Society's Conference. He will find there a picture of innocent simplicity which can hardly fail to be touching. We have heard a good deal of the advantages of competition between board schools and the so-called "voluntary" system. But as the mongrel voluntarism which goes by the name shows symptoms of the usual infertility of hybrids, Canon Gregory now proposes to subsidise denominational schools from the rates, without even the form of supervision by the ratepayers. There is one mode of reasoning which always sooner or later explodes even the most long-lived fallacies; and that is the practical *argumentum ad absurdum* which events enforce. Perhaps it is Canon Gregory's mission to bring that argument to bear on our present inconsistent system of national education.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our Correspondent in the Gallery.)

Mr. W. H. Smith has written to the daily papers correcting the statement that it did not follow upon the "raising of his hat" that the Increase of the Episcopate Bill was read a second time. It appears, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the second reading of the bill was effected by the agency of its promoter, Mr. Beresford Hope, who, to quote Mr. Smith's disclaimer, "stood by the side of the Speaker's chair, out of sight from the gallery, and moved that the bill be read a second time." As far as I am responsible for the currency of the original version of the story, I very gladly do what is possible to correct the misapprehension by calling attention to the disclaimer. But

I am afraid nothing can be said to lessen the discredit attached to the circumstances under which a march was stolen by the champion of the Church upon the Nonconforming enemy. Mr. Beresford Hope's customary and familiar place is situate at the corner seat below the gangway on the Ministerial side, and the last place one would have looked for the hon. member, when he was about to move the second reading of a controverted measure, would have been in hiding behind the Speaker's chair. It would have been bad enough if, as intimated last week, we were to have an increase in the English Episcopate effected by a *coup de chapeau* on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. But I do not know that the imposition becomes more endurable when it is effected by an ambuscade planned by the member for the Cambridge University. To speak frankly, it was scarcely a creditable thing on the part of Mr. Beresford Hope, and it is satisfactory to know that its success will not have any practical effect in the way of hastening or insuring the progress of the Bill. It is open to Mr. Dillwyn to move its rejection on going into committee, just as the amendment would have been made on the second reading; and that course will be taken.

Thursday night was devoted to one of those otherwise purposeless debates in which members, without hoping to mould the clauses of a bill, deliver long criticisms upon it. Subject, of course, to meetings of the Conservative party out of doors, the Government can do what they please with the Judicature Act Amendment Bill. The knowledge of this fact did not prevent Mr. Watkin Williams from moving its rejection, or Sir William Harcourt and eight or ten other legal luminaries from making long speeches, in which each showed by what simple means the measure might be perfected. Shortly after ten o'clock the debate was adjourned, in order to give Mr. Cross an opportunity of introducing his long-promised Bill to amend the Labour Laws. It is no secret that the Government do not intend seriously to deal with this question during the current session. They will follow the course observed last year with respect to the Friendly Societies Bill, contenting themselves with propounding a scheme one year, and, strengthened by the criticisms which shall in the meantime have been proffered, reintroducing it in the following session.

Friday night was one of those occasions when the House seems predestined to be counted out. The order-book presented a list of subjects, the interest of which commenced on a motion by Mr. Butt, demanding a revision of the Irish Land Act of 1870, culminated in the case of "Mr. Torokler," late of the Bengal Native Infantry, and faded in the familiar expanse of a motion by Mr. Whalley referring to one of the phases of the illimitable Tichborne Case. Mr. Butt delivered, before a small audience, a fervid speech, in which he attempted to show that the Irish Land Act has failed in its beneficent purpose, owing to the determined and unscrupulous animosity of the landlords. It was a curious feature of the debate that with the exception of the presence of Mr. Bright, and of a fitting visit from Mr. Gladstone, the front Opposition bench was tenantless during Mr. Butt's speech. It evidently was not regarded as a serious attack upon the measure, and the discussion dragged in a melancholy manner, being finally wound up by a speech from Sir Michael Hicks Beach, who, hitting upon a happy phrase that would have sufficed to kill a stronger movement, protested against the proposal to have "a quinquennial revision of the laws and customs under which land is held in Ireland." As for "Mr. Torokler, late of the Bengal Native Infantry," whose cause was pleaded by Mr. Agg-Gardner, it appeared that he had, with the assistance of two double-barrel and loaded pistols narrowly failed in an attempt to murder a brother officer, and having been sentenced to be hanged had subsequently been reprieved. Lord George Hamilton declined to take any steps towards compensating Mr. Torokler, and, Mr. Agg-Gardner having done his duty, and Sir George Balfour having made his speech, the subject dropped.

Dr. Kenealy, sparing some time from the engrossing occupations which have their root in the publication of the *Englishman*, and in the management of that mysterious institution the Magna Charta Association, was present on Friday night with the evident intention of supporting Mr. Whalley in his motion with reference to an alleged frequency of committals by the judges for contempt of court. Whether or not Mr. Whalley would find "a House" when his turn came to speak was a grave question. There had been no fair assemblage of members at any time during the sitting, and rumours of the intended "count" were

widely prevalent. But it turned out that the Government, in their wisdom, had determined that Mr. Whalley and Dr. Kenealy should be heard, and though once Mr. Whalley's new-born fierceness drew forth from Mr. Fielden a protest in the form of a motion to count, the Ministers came in in force, and the House was, as Mr. Disraeli said on Monday, "not only made but kept." Dr. Kenealy's oration fell very flat, the House being something less than half full, and altogether unsympathetic. The Tichborne case, which, as the Attorney-General said, was understood to have been fairly and fully debated on the night solemnly devoted to its discussion, was brought up again in all its noxious fertility; and Mr. Whalley, hitherto rather foolish than blatant, did not hesitate to declare that the Lord Chief Justice was actuated in his endeavours to repress disorder while the case was proceeding simply by an intention to prevent Arthur Orton from having a fair trial. A division having already taken place on the motion to go into committee, the farce of the two tellers and the one voter might not be repeated; and, to avail myself of the phraseology of Parliamentary reports, "the subject then dropped."

The debate on the Judicature Act Amendment Bill was resumed on Friday night, and brought to a natural conclusion by the withdrawal of Mr. Watkin Williams' amendment. Mr. Lowe in the course of a brief speech succeeded in giving the debate quite a new and a more lively turn, carrying the attention of the House back to the circumstances under which the first Judicature Bill was this session thrown out. It was a curious act of self-denial on the part of Sir W. Harcourt that, when speaking on the debate on the opening night, he should have altogether abstained from referring to the famous cabal which dictated to the Government the abandonment of the measure the Lord Chancellor had brought in, and which was just on the point of passing through its last stage. Mr. Lowe left nothing to be desired in this direction except that he had not been quite free from the imputation of having himself at certain well-known epochs of his official career yielded to the force of what he called "out-of-door opinion." But if he had forgotten what happened when he brought in his Savings Bank Bill, and all that took place in the matter of the Match Tax resolutions, it was not to be expected that the Ministerialists would, and accordingly Mr. Hardy reproached him with these little misfortunes; the hit being welcomed by loud cheers and laughter. Sir H. James, on the other side, poked some fun at Mr. Charley, who, with characteristic vanity, had shown in detail how he had worked to get together the committee upon whose representation the bill was abandoned. After this bill had been read a second time Mr. Cross moved, without comment, the second reading of the Offences against the Person Bill, which was strongly opposed by Mr. P. A. Taylor. Mr. Waddy, in a vigorous speech, much cheered by the House, "demolished" Mr. Taylor, and at half-past twelve the debate was adjourned, with the promise of some lively speaking when it comes on again.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND COMPULSION IN EDUCATION.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Mr. Dixon moved the second reading of his bill for compelling the attendance of all children at school, and the establishment of school boards in every district. The hon. member said, that all the inquiries he had made brought him to the conclusion that it was not possible to propose to the House any machinery better adapted for enforcing compulsory attendance than that of school boards. He went on to refer to various indications of the growth of feeling in favour of compulsion. Thus at three meetings of agricultural labourers lately held in Dorsetshire and Somersetshire petitions to that House were carried, praying for the establishment of school boards, so that "the disgrace of so many men and women being unable to read and write, and of their believing in witchcraft, ghosts, and fairies—(a laugh)—may not continue in this so-called Christian country." At the annual meeting of delegates representing over 50,000 of the most intelligent agricultural labourers in England, assembled at Birmingham, a resolution was unanimously passed in favour of direct compulsion, while at a meeting of the National Union of Elementary School Teachers held at York a resolution was also passed in favour of direct compulsion up to the age of ten, and in favour of the application of the principle of the Factory Acts to all children between ten and thirteen years of age. The National Society—an influential organ of the Church of England—in their monthly paper for last month, used these very remarkable words, "The power of compelling attendance appears to be the one thing lacking in our national system. The disinclination of the Government to deal with this question is incomprehensible." It was on behalf of the backward villages mainly that he

appealed to the House of Commons to pass a bill providing that compulsory attendance might be enforced. In Dorsetshire and Wiltshire a careful examination had been made of a district comprising 200 schools, and with respect to sixty, the information he received was that the holdings were unsuitable, and the teaching machinery inadequate, a state of things which he contended could be remedied only by the establishment of school boards. In Norfolk the same thing was felt to a considerable extent. His bill would secure the establishment of school boards in all those districts where there was already an insufficiency of school accommodation, and it ought, in his opinion, to be accepted gladly by the members of the Church of England. According to the best information he could get, his bill would not, if carried into operation at once, involve an expenditure of more than 1d. in the pound on the average, and in return for that we should have compulsory attendance enforced throughout the whole rural districts. There were objections raised also on the score of the incidence of rating, but by the action of the present Government he hoped these objections would entirely be removed. The total cost of education in this country was, he would remind the House, but small compared with that incurred by Geneva or our own colony of Victoria, considering their resources; while school boards were already adopted throughout the whole of Scotland and one-half of England as the machinery for educational purposes. (Hear. hear.)

The rejection of the bill was moved by Mr. HAMOND chiefly on the ground that it sought to establish compulsory school boards all over the country, which, he believed, was unnecessary, would introduce discord, and ought only to be undertaken by the Government. Mr. SCOURFIELD objected altogether to compulsion and to its attendant expenditure. Mr. MUNDELLA, on the other hand, spoke strongly in favour of it, and repeated his familiar arguments as to the superiority of Germany and Switzerland in consequence of the existence there of compulsory education; while Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the bill because it applied this coercive treatment to the poor.

Mr. FAWCETT, by supporting the bill, did not pledge himself to the universal establishment of school boards, but only to the advantage of getting all children to school; and if the Government would undertake next session to propose some machinery by which this could be done, he was willing to advise the withdrawal of the bill. The Government had committed itself to the compulsory education of children at work in factories and agricultural and pauper children, and why should they shrink from dealing with the other children of the country? Mr. Fawcett disclaimed all hostility to the voluntary schools.

Mr. A. MILLS admitted that in great towns at least some kind of compulsory power was necessary, but he showed by figures that compulsory bye-laws have not been so successful as is represented. Mr. RAMSAY supported the bill by reference to the experience of Scotland.

Lord SANDON, in answer to Mr. Mundella's depreciatory remarks on English education, maintained that in the last four years we had gone on as fast as any country. The attendance of children had increased by 50 per cent., and school accommodation in like proportion. Mr. Dixon's assertion that public opinion was growing in favour of school boards rested on mere theory and assumption, and was not in accordance with the statistics. The bill would force school boards on 1,280 places which had hitherto shown no intention of adopting them, and would force the compulsory bye-law on 842 school boards which had hitherto shown no inclination to promulgate it. School boards at present were indissoluble, but if the promoters of them were willing to admit that the towns which possessed school boards might vote whether they would retain them or not, he should have much greater faith in the general desire to extend these institutions. On the contrary, he believed that the expense, the turmoil of election, and other considerations had very much cooled public opinion in favour of them. The Government would not lose sight of the importance of getting all the children of the country into the schools; but to pass this bill would, in the long run, excite a feeling most dangerous to the progress of education.

Mr. FORSTER would vote for the bill this session, as he did last session, because he believed it was now absolutely necessary to try to secure that the attendance of children at school throughout the kingdom should be not partial, but general. He did not deny that he was doubtful whether the universal establishment of school boards was the best machinery for securing this object. But what was the position of those who thought the object one which ought at once to be secured? His noble friend, who could not do his work day by day without coming to the same conclusion, did not come forward with any alternative measure. If a better measure than that now before the House could be suggested, let the Government submit it. The bill would secure the general attendance of children, though with some disadvantages; and he warned those who cared for education, but disliked school boards, that every year's delay strengthened the argument in favour of school boards as the only practical plan of attaining this end. Districts had been compelled to provide school accommodation, but day after day the representatives of the ratepayers, who had been forced to build schools, said, "It is unreasonable not to give us some means of getting children into them." How much longer

were they to go on, making it a crime in one district for a parent not to perform this necessary duty, while in an adjacent district it was no crime? Was it fair to children in agricultural districts that their parents should not have the same legal inducement to perform their duty as existed in the case of the parents of town children? Was it fair to a clergyman in a country parish who had perhaps spent much of his income in providing school accommodation, that he should be deprived of this help in securing the attendance of children? Parliament could not stop with the principle of permissive compulsion. He hoped his noble friend would study the whole question, and, being perfectly aware of the evil, would soon be ready with a remedy.

Mr. DIXON, in reply, denied that it was his object by the bill in any way to vex or annoy the voluntary schools. As the Government had proposed no alternative measure and held out no prospect of one, he was entitled to say that they were unable to find any other machinery than that of school boards to carry out the principle of compulsion.

Mr. MONK was in favour of compulsory education, but thought the title of the bill a misnomer, as it was a bill not for the compulsory attendance of children at school, but for the compulsory creation of school boards throughout the country. He saw no necessity for such a measure. The Education Act was working well; wherever school boards were required they had been established, and it was easy to compel the attendance of children without compelling the creation of school boards.

The House divided, and the number were:—For the second reading, 164; against, 255; majority, 91.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

A large and influential public meeting was held at the Mansion House on Thursday afternoon, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, to promote the university extension scheme in London. Mr. Stuart (deputation from Cambridge) having explained the object of the scheme, Mr. Goschen, M.P., moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That the principle of the Cambridge University Extension Scheme be applied to London, and that the Universities of Oxford and London, and the various educational institutions of the metropolis, be requested to co-operate in an endeavour so to apply it.

What he understood was that it was not the University of Cambridge which applied to and claimed to come to London to carry out what was known as the University Extension Scheme, but that the principle of the scheme only might be applied in London. And this principle he took to be the bringing together and organising a system of lectures some of the advantages of a university education, and above all, to provide this higher class of instruction to promote the higher education of those who were unable to attend to a systematic course of instruction at the universities or colleges. It was to bring within the reach of those unable to get within the scope of the universities teaching at the least possible cost. There should be jealousy in approaching a scheme by which they were to endeavour to engage university men to come to London to teach. In thus applying to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, it should be remembered that the University of London had no teaching staff of its own, but nevertheless it was able, and he hoped would be willing, to render immense assistance to the scheme. On the other hand, King's College and University College had each teaching staffs, and as representatives from these colleges were present, he trusted they were enabled to state these colleges would assist them. (Hear.) Virtually, these colleges were denied to all unable to give their whole time to education. The students there went through a complete course of education, while the Cambridge University Education Scheme was adapted for those engaged the greater part of the day, but who wished to employ their leisure hours in the higher educational pursuits. Lord Lyttelton seconded the motion, which was further supported by Professor Carpenter and Lord Hampton. Professor Wood, representing University College, complained that his institution had not been invited to assist in the scheme, which, however, he said, had their hearty good wishes. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Rev. W. Rogers proposed a number of names as a committee to carry out the scheme. Professor Fawcett, M.P., in seconding the motion, thought that it had not been stated with sufficient clearness that those who would be mostly benefited by the scheme would be the working men and working women, and especially the latter, who, having more leisure time, had shown themselves greater proficient in learning than the men. Mr. Goschen was mistaken in supposing that the scheme embraced a system of organised lectures only; it was organised teaching, between which and the former there was the greatest difference. The lectures would be the last part of the lecturer's work—he must be ever ready to give advice to his pupils, and, in fact, be their intellectual guide. It could not be too widely known that the scheme was not brought forward in rivalry to King's College, to the University College, or to any institution. Canon Barry, on behalf of King's College, wished success to the scheme. Mr. Thomas Hughes proposed, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., seconded, and Mr. K. N. Phillips supported, the formation of a guarantee fund. This and the foregoing resolution were carried. Mr. Mundella, M.P., moved, and Mons. Capel seconded, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor for presiding.

Literature.

MEMORIALS OF MILLBANK.*

A hard-and-fast statistical history of the progress of prison management in our country would be interesting in a certain way, but hardly lively. We have blundered a little, and patiently gone on improving bit by bit, in a slow, stolid, prosaic manner, as is our wont; but we have, on the whole, proceeded in the right direction, and our system is, in some points of view, most admirable both in the conception and in the working. It is the individual interest, however, that communicates dramatic attraction. As Mr. Carlyle says—and we would perhaps almost need to beg pardon for using his words in such a connection—"Man is perennially interesting to man." In nothing perhaps is this more seen than in the case of criminals. The public interest in a culprit—however dramatic the career of crime in which he may have figured—pretty well ceases the moment that he enters within the walls of a convict prison to work out his sentence. But this is only because it is part of his punishment to be reckoned as a mere unit in a mighty mass—to lose his individuality, as it were, and become part of a vast machine. Human nature—even criminal human nature—justifies itself fully, even in such hampered circumstances, on the score of interest, and to those who come close enough to be able to separate the mass into units, however superficially, it must be, in spite of all the filth and repulsiveness associated with it, a most fascinating study. Readers of Nathaniel Hawthorne will remember how he regretted the lack of time and opportunity to make all that he felt he could have made out of a dry list of criminal trials. Some future Hawthorne may turn from the study of Captain Griffiths' "Memorials of Millbank" with a similar feeling. For he has not only given in clear and bold outline the history of prison administration in England during the past century, with which Millbank, first as penitentiary and later as a State prison, stands in the closest connection, but he has managed to interject sufficient of the individual element to make his book generally and profoundly interesting even to superficial readers. After the latest novel, it will assert its hold. Let any one turn to the chapters describing the various escapes, or that other which tells of the special way in which women find the very weakness of their sex a source of strength in defying and annoying those in authority, and they will admit that we have not exaggerated. The story of "Punch" Howard and his adventure is altogether given in a masterly manner. And there is in it a touch of human nature as strong as is to be found in Dickens's "Oliver Twist." A warder—Denis Power—has got upon the track of the fugitive, and finds him engaged at a brick-work. He needs to act with caution, and this is how he proceeds, and how he is, to use the slang, "spotted" in spite of his cleverness, by a woman:—

"The brickfield was full and busy. There was an alehouse close by; but as it was early morning, no one about but a sort of serving-wench, a middle-aged woman, one-eyed, and bearing on her face the marks of a life of dissipation and rough usage."

"Morrow, mistress. Any work going?"

"Ah, well enough," replied the woman, fixing him with her one eye, which was as good as four or five in any other head. "But you don't want no work."

"No."

"No, I know you. You're not what you seem. That spade and them duds aint no sort of good. You're after work, but not that sort of work."

"Doubtful whether she meant to help or thwart him, Power could only trust himself to order a pot of ale."

"Have a drain, missis?"

"And I'll help you too—no, not for the ale, but to oop young Punch!"

"Punch?"

"Aye! Punch Howard. That's the work you're after; and you shall get it too, or my name's not Martha Jones. This three-and-twenty years I've lived with his uncle, Dan Cockett, man and wife, though no parson blessed us. Three-and-twenty I shared and bore with the mean, white-faced hound, and now he leaves me, and I am brought to this. Help you! by the great powers I'd put a knife in Dan Cockett too."

"And how am I to take him?"

"Not by daylight, bless you; if you went into that field they'd never let you out alive. Why, no bobby durst go there, nor yet a dozen together."

"Is Punch Howard in the field with them?"

"There, look yonder. D'ye see that lad in the striped shirt and blue belcher tie, blue and big white spots. Can't you tell him a mile off?"

Things did not quite turn out as the woman had forecasted, and Power had to use other and

more daring means than she suggested. The account of the actual seizure is graphic:—
"Power stepped forward, as Punch entered the office."

"What, Punch! what are you doing in these parts?"

"I'll swear I never saw you in all"—he never finished these words. His captor was on him and had him fast. In less time than it takes to describe, the handcuffs were locked on his wrists, and, taking him up in his arms, Power lifted him off the ground, and carried him into the chaise that was waiting. Without losing his hold he took his seat too, gave reins to the horse, and started off at a hard gallop down the lane. He had the reins in one hand, the other arm tightly clasped round Howard's neck, and the hand used as far as was possible for a gag. But though it was possible to hold his captive tight, it was not so easy to keep him silent. Before they had gone a dozen yards Howard had managed to send off more than one yell of distress as a signal to his friends in the field. The sight of the galloping horse, the burly figure of the driver, the lad crouching in close by his side, all three betrayed the plot. Almost simultaneously, several hundreds of men dropped work and gave chase, some down the lane, others trying to head the trap at the junction with the high road. Power had his hands full; in one a struggling criminal, desperate, ready to fling himself out of the chaise, at any risk; in the other a bunch of reins and whip. However, he had the start, and the best of his pursuers. Once only was his escape in doubt: on reaching the road the horse tried to turn sharp to the left, back to his stable at West Drayton, instead of to the right to Uxbridge. With a jerk that almost upset the trap, Power turned the horse in the right direction, and half-an-hour afterwards had left his pursuers miles behind, and was safe at the police-station."

If we had met with such a picture as this, say, in Victor Hugo, we would have been apt to describe it as melodramatic; but "truth is stranger than fiction."

Pickard Smith is a person of equal notoriety in these Millbank annals—a brilliant rogue, a daredevil, born with the mark of the criminal, and more than the mark. His very physical conformation seemed to have lent itself to escape and deception; and indeed raises the question how far hereditary propensities may even modify the physical form, or even give power to modify it by strong effort of will. He could, in a short space, shake himself free from any handcuff, and declared there was not "a part of the prison from which he could not make his escape," so that the governor of the Penitentiary, poor man (who found, to his dire experience, that it was anything but a place of penitents), was fain to half compound matters with him, and let him go, as he wanted, among the other prisoners, doubtless to corrupt and injure all with whom he came into contact. For this was before the "separate" system was brought into successful action, and while as yet it was fancied that confirmed criminals would respond to kindness. That was found to be a fallacy, as we shall see.

The men were not allowed to go unmatched by the women. That story of Julia Newman—who managed so dexterously to outwit all the officials, to slip out of the most ingenious strait-waistcoat that could be made—shows the kind of material with which the officials of a prison have to deal, the untameable instincts that savour of the natural cravings of the brute, combined with such dexterity and ingenuity as would, if directed to honest ends, have certainly secured success in almost any sphere.

But the lighter elements of Captain Griffiths' work are not what most call for consideration at our hands. He has written a book which touches very closely some of the greatest social questions of the day; and though he does not argue out any set points, it is evident enough how, in a general way, his intention bears. The book in itself would serve to dissipate once for all the idea that the sentimental or friendly treatment can by possibility succeed with men and women of the confirmed criminal type. In effect, he says, what Recorder Hill, from the philanthropieside, and Colonel Du Cane, from the official side, have said over and over again—that society would do well to reserve its strength in reformatory work for the children, and to contrive some means by which this might be more effectively accomplished. Even the Howard Association is now substantially urging the same thing—greater severity and longer sentences for the confirmed and hopeless class, as may be seen by reference to their report for 1874. Out of a large and painful experience we have in England reached a system in which the utmost that can be done in a reformatory way is, so to speak, involved in the penal process. The plan of nine months in a "close" prison either at Millbank or Pentonville—during which the convict works alone in his cell, seeing no more save at prayers or at exercise, but well attended to by the chaplain and the schoolmaster—is the basis of the system, by which it is hoped some good impressions may be made before the prisoner proceeds to associated work at Chatham or Portland, in the public works, to light labour—tailoring, shoemaking, and so on—at Brixton or Parkhurst, or to field-work at Dartmoor.

How our system has grown up gradually—as Millbank Penitentiary, the "expensive play-thing" of philanthropic gentlemen (for it cost half a million of money), was found to be inadequate to wipe out the evil of association on the hulks, and as transportation, after fair trial, failed doubly in reforming the criminals by fine chances or in laying the foundation of young communities—any one can see by an attentive perusal of Captain Griffiths' book. One of the most depressing facts on record perhaps is this—that some of the women who turned out worst when transported had been the very women of whom Mrs. Fry and her friends had boasted as "converts." All through the history of Millbank Penitentiary we see discipline (for its governors were mostly able and patient men) struggling ineffectively against the indiscriminate good intentions of visitors and amateurs intent on doing good, but unable to cope with the class they had in hand, being constantly deceived and outwitted. The whole tendency of things now is running in another, and we hope, a healthier direction. The humane tone of feeling which, on contact with them, is found to distinguish the chief officials of our prisons, is a guarantee that the philanthropic sentiment stirred into activity by Howard still holds its place, though, tempered by hard experience and more intimate knowledge. The Directors of Convict Prisons are themselves most active patrons of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies, which are now springing up in most towns of any extent, and the governors of prisons do what they can to induce prisoners to put themselves into the society's hands, in preference to being turned over to the espionage of the police, when they are released on a ticket-of-leave.

Our criminal system is one which deserves and will repay study, and as a compendious introduction to it, as well as a piece of most effective and graceful writing, we cordially commend these "Memorials of Millbank."

RECENT SERMONS.*

(1.) The first of these volumes of sermons is a touching memorial of a good man and an earnest preacher. It will excite a feeling of sadness in everyone into whose hands it goes by suggesting how little of an active man's work can be gathered up and made permanent. Those who knew Mr. Vince on the platform and in the pulpit will scarcely recognise him in these written words. If they do, it will be by supplying the tones of his voice and the fire of his enthusiasm. Those who did not know him must not think they have here the means before them of forming a complete estimate of him. We do not say this in depreciation of these sermons, but in contrast to the same as spoken discourses. Sad as the memorial is, it is not on that account the less valuable. We are glad that so many discourses have been preserved; they will serve not merely to refresh the memory of those who heard Mr. Vince regularly, but also as models for young ministers, entering upon their work as preachers. For the Nonconformist minister the chief requisite is the power to preach. He is before all things a preacher—one who has to set forth familiar truths in such a manner that they become vivid, and fresh, and living realities. To do this he needs great powers, imagination, spiritual sympathies, and intensity, and the capacity to speak clearly and persuasively. These qualities Mr. Vince possessed, and all save the last are found in this volume in a pre-eminent degree. The last is only indicated. The first discourse, which gives its name to the volume, was published by its author in a magazine, and is therefore a finished production. The others were taken down by a reporter, or are comparative fragments printed from notes used by the preacher. We quote the following passage from a very able and complete discourse on the knowledge of God:—

"You will remember when our missionaries first went out of the light and comparative purity of Christian countries into the darkness and corruption of Pagan lands, they were appalled by the sight of the wickedness, they trembled at the thought of with what they had to cope. They were afraid of their own purity. How could they keep on looking at other people's foulness, and not be themselves tainted by it? Their fear was a wise fear. There are many people whose ignorance is part of their defence. They don't know a tithe of the

(1.) *The Unchanging Saviour, and Other Sermons.* By the late CHARLES VINCE, of Birmingham. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.)

(2.) *Cambridge Sermons Preached before the University.* By the Rev. EDWIN A. ABBOTT, D.D., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. (London: Macmillan and Co.)

(3.) *The Soul's Way to God and Other Sermons.* Preached in Liverpool. By CHARLES BEARD, B.A. (London, Williams and Norgate.)

(4.) *Practical Sermons for Boys.* By JOSEPH H. HUTTON, B.A. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)

* *Memorials of Millbank; or, Chapters in Prison History.* By ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, Captain H.P., 63rd Regiment, and Deputy-Governor of Millbank. With Illustrations by R. Goff and the author. (London: Henry S. King and Co.)

wickedness there is in the world; if they did they might be enfeebled and contaminated by it. I sometimes think we all know a great deal too much about the wickedness that abounds in the world, for our own moral health and strength. If any foul thing be done to-day, some one will come and tell me of it to-morrow, and all the foul things done throughout the world they are gathered together to be put daily before us, and sometimes it is hard just to look at other men's wickedness, and keep our own spirits untainted by it. God lives amidst the wickedness of the world, and God is as holy here as He is in the midst of the saints and seraphim on high. In the heart of every wicked man God lives, not as one who sleeps, not as one who is un mindful, but as one who is wakeful and observant; and God knows all the wickedness of that man's heart, as fully as He would know it if the man had been living in fellowship with Him, and had made God the confidant of all his secrets; and yet such is the perfection of the Divine purity, it is untouched and untainted by this. This glory of God's character, too, was seen in the face of Jesus. He did not wait to come into the world, when the world was at its best; but He came into the world when the world's depravity had reached the noon of its deep and dark night. He did not shut Himself up in some solitary place, where the sound and sight of man's wickedness could never reach Him; He mingled freely with the world, He went amongst the worst men, and yet He was still 'holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners.' It is one of the most wondrous features in His matchless character."

There are several sermons on Christ—as the Light of the world, as the suffering Saviour, as alone in His purpose and its accomplishment—and two which have a peculiar interest now that the preacher is dead. The one is on the disappointments of life, the other on bereavements. From the latter we have selected a passage on friendship, and in placing this before our readers as a specimen of Mr. Vince's tenderness and pathos, we close the review of a book which we trust will find many readers:—

"The greatest homage is paid to the glory of friendship. Its work and power we have attested in the fact that it was one of the pillars against which the stricken Son of man could lean, a fountain of joy at which the incarnate Son of God did slake His thirst, an alleviation of woe which the Saviour of the world did seek after. He acknowledged the ties of blood; he recognised the claims of friendship, too. One of His last acts was to commit and commend His mother to the care and keeping of a faithful disciple and friend. He loved all mankind; He laboured for all the world; but how frequently did He retire for refreshment to the circle of His special friends, to the peaceful solace of their society! He was no stranger to the graveyards of the world; but there was one grave on which He shed the richest crown of tears—the grave of a friend with whom He had held converse of God and things Divine. And by His converse with Lazarus about things Divine, He not only sanctified him, but recruited His own frame and spirit. But not another word need be said about the value of friendship. Our attention is to be directed to the fact that these strong pillars that God has built for us to lean against death is continually throwing down; these fountains of refreshment which God has opened for us in a weary world, death is ever drying up, and, as far as this life is concerned, drying up for ever. Those sympathetic hearts which God has created, and united with ours by a lifelong love, death is ever separating from us he puts them into darkness."

(2.) These sermons refer to the present aspects of theological belief, and to the position of the Church in relation to society generally. In the preface Dr. Abbott justifies the dissatisfaction which is expressed in one sermon with the present state of religious feeling and religious action. But he adds some cheerful considerations which show he is by no means without hope of the future. He says very justly that "if there is more conscientious disbelief now, there is also less unconscious conformity." As an example, mention is made of the fact that there are two or three valuable fellowships in one small college at Cambridge which cannot be filled owing to restrictions which limit them to clergymen. Dr. Abbott very properly regards this as an indication of sincerity and honesty, and he adds the following on the general subject of clerical subscription:—

"It is not altogether surprising that young men are unwilling—perhaps unduly unwilling—to enter the ranks of the clergy. Modern criticism, not to speak of science, has so altered, or seems so likely to alter, the aspect of many passages in the Bible, that a man scarcely knows what is meant, or to what he is committing himself by accepting the Scriptures as the Word of God. The old belief in the scientific accuracy of the Scriptural account of the creation of the world is now generally rejected; the belief in the literal interpretation of the metaphorical expressions relative to the future state of souls after death is also rapidly disappearing; it is beginning to be acknowledged, even by orthodox and popular writers, that some of the miraculous narratives in the Old and New Testaments may be based upon the misunderstanding of poetical or metaphorical expressions. Thus the truth is dawning upon most educated Christians in the Church of England that they must no longer hope to dispense with the use of thought, judgment, and conscience, by leaning upon the infallibility of a book any more than by leaning upon the infallibility of a church. Consequently, some of the laity—little guessing how far their difficulties, and often many more serious difficulties, are shared by the clergy, and unaccustomed to distinguish faith in Christ from assent to the historical accuracy of the details of Scriptural narrative—scarcely venture to call themselves Christians, though they are, in reality, some of Christ's sincerest followers; and others of the laity, having been taught from childhood to treat the Bible as an inseparable whole, as soon as they find doubt thrown upon a single verse or word of it, throw off at once their faith in the Bible, and in Christ, and in God."

This will be acknowledged by those who are competent to judge as a correct description of a state of mind very common at the present time. The worth of this volume must, however, be determined by the manner in which Dr. Abbott deals with this state of mind, and the arguments with which he persuades men who reject the supernatural element in the Bible to profess themselves disciples of Jesus Christ. To form a perfectly accurate judgment on the sermons on Faith and Science, the reader should be a qualified scientific man. How it would affect such a man, unfriendly to Christianity, we cannot say. But speaking for ourselves, we cordially commend the volume as an original and able apology for Christianity as a spiritual religion. The three sermons to which we specially refer treat of the relation of faith and science generally, of the creation of nature, and of mankind. The conclusions of science are frankly admitted, as indeed they ought to be always and everywhere when they are facts and not theory; and the readjustment is then made. Many will doubtless think that some of the conclusions of science are too generously admitted, and that they ought to have been postponed to a more rigorous examination. And in one respect we hold a qualified judgment on the wisdom of accepting the doctrine of evolution before it has completely passed out of the stage of an hypothesis. Nor does Dr. Abbott seem quite alive to the fact that the theory, if true, is fatal to the Christian doctrine of the future life. It may be argued that Christianity as a spiritual religion is independent of a future state of rewards and punishments, but whether such a restriction of its scope would be permitted by the Church, is, to say the very least, doubtful. In spite, however, of this qualification, we should be glad to know that this volume were well circulated amongst the divinity students of our colleges.

(3.) Mr. Beard attained the position of a distinguished writer by his History of Port Royal, and he sustains in a worthy manner his reputation as a literary man by the editorship of the *Theological Review*. By the publication of this volume of sermons he asks the public judgment on him as a preacher. We believe that that judgment will be one most encouraging to him in his work, and honourably favourable. This, at all events, is our judgment. We do not, as a rule, care much for sermon literature; it has its special purpose to fulfil, but it is not a literary one. These sermons are, however, distinguished by those qualities which belong to well-written books, and are charming in style, as well as edifying. We ought to have said at the outset probably, that Mr. Beard is a Unitarian minister, as that fact may have weight with some minds in determining at once their judgment. It is not our intention to enter here upon questions of doctrinal belief. Our reference is to the style and method of the preacher, and to the choice of subjects. But at the same time we would commend this to the notice of such as have spiritual affinities for those from whom they intellectually differ. They will find in this volume a support for the faith and trust common to all religious minds which intellectual certainty often fails to supply. Mr. Beard has deep convictions; he knows, therefore, the value of affirmations, and he selects those truths which excite the least resistance in a merely logical understanding, and which are calculated to nourish spiritual life. A few of the sermons are controversial, and very ably so; but the meditative and expository prevail. Here are a few titles of discourses which have chiefly interested us: "Ideals, Thorns in the Flesh," "Beside the Still Waters," "Valleys of the Shadow," "Behold, I stand at the Door, and I Knock," "Separation from the Love of God." We could quote others, but these we regard as of special value. The volume as a whole possesses high qualities, derived from both the head and heart of its author. As a form of pulpit oratory it lacks the abrupt force and unpolished strength of many Baptist and Independent sermons, but it gains greatly in culture and beauty. The former qualities are needed for the pulpit, but these for literature; and it is as a book that we have been considering Mr. Beard's selection of sermons, and as such we give it very unequalled praise.

(4.) Mr. Hutton is a schoolmaster, and, as he informs us, not in orders. He has been in the habit for fourteen years of preaching to his pupils on Sunday evenings, and has published this little volume for the sake of his old pupils and their friends. The practice and this example of it are alike most commendable. These sermons are admirable for their simplicity and directness. They are chiefly on moral subjects, treated in the spirit of Christ. Some of the subjects deserve a more popular treatment, and to be set before the regular Sunday congrega-

tion. We recommend these unconventional sermons to the notice of preachers generally, as well as to parents who have sons just entering on public life. The counsels here offered are wise, religious, and manly.

"WHAT WE SAW IN AUSTRALIA."

The daughters of the late Recorder Hill, of Birmingham, will seldom write without commanding attention, but when they write upon the subject that absorbed so much of their father's life work, they will command both attention and reverence. That subject was the moral restoration of the criminal classes. Miss Rosamond and Miss Florence Hill have devoted some considerable portion of this work to the results of an examination of the prison and reformatory systems of the Australian colonies; and very readable although the book is as a work of travel, it is still more interesting as a work of philanthropic inquiry. The title might have been, "What we saw in Australia." The authors give us charming descriptions of Australian scenery—the very best, indeed, that we have met with—graphic little sketches of various phases of society and good topographical notes; but all these are, to a great extent, whatever space they may occupy, side views. It is evident, also, that they did not care to see, or would not see, everything. Not a word, therefore, excepting in the most incidental way, have we concerning laws, manufactures, or religions. Instead of this we have what hardly any but themselves could have given, or would have been disposed to give—a careful statement of the educational and reformatory condition of the colonies. In fact, the authors saw what other travellers would not have cared to see, and therefore their book has a special value.

A journey to Australia and back was an adventurous journey for two "unprotected females" to undertake, and some French acquaintances of our ramblers held up their hands in horror at the very idea. Our ramblers started in January, 1873, and made about the usual journey to the colonies. We pass over some amusing incidents of this part of the trip, excepting one. At Florence they met the Cavaliere Maggiorani, an old friend, who had defended the Madai. Say the authors:—

"Renewing a friendship made twenty years before with the able and courageous young advocate who defended the Madai—a husband and wife of humble position, who were prosecuted, persecuted one might justly say, by the government for worshipping, with a little band of friends, in the privacy of their own home according to the forms of the Protestant faith, to which they had been converted—and wishing to express her sympathy with him in the great advance his country had made, F— remarked that there was now as much liberty in Italy as in England herself. 'Even more, I think,' Cavaliere Maggiorani answered, to our amazement. 'Our elections are perfectly free. Here bribery and intimidation of political voters are unknown.' We learnt with some chagrin, on this and other occasions, with what surprise and contempt Italians regard the corruptions still practised in England in behalf of parliamentary candidates."

We are glad to know that our authors' journey was, on the whole, a pleasant one. They reached Adelaide in due time. Having, we may not undesirably presume, coached themselves up a little in Australian geography on the way—although, certainly, they were going to visit relations—they make themselves merry at the expense of the ignorant people who confound one Australia with another, and all together, New Zealand included. Their destination was Hazelwood, near Adelaide. Of Adelaide we have this first impression:—

"In her wide streets crossing at right angles, and ample site, Adelaide possesses capabilities for a magnificent city. At present she resembles rather a scattered suburb, except in the busiest part of the town, where the shops and warehouses are continuous. The houses, usually of one story, form short rows and terraces, or even stand quite alone in their own gardens, interspersed with large unenclosed spaces. These spaces, we may remark in passing, are not an eyesore; they are usually covered with grass, suggesting a miniature village-green, with horses, goats, and geese feeding upon them. This suburban air gave us the impression, afterwards renewed whenever we drove into Adelaide, that we were approaching an important city which we never reached."

The differences and results of climate naturally first struck our travellers. They found all English fruit and vegetables, but at lower price, while there were also to be obtained the tropical fruits, all growing here together. They had hardly arrived before they began their special work. They visited an asylum for the insane, concerning which they both give information and make suggestions. Here, as elsewhere—"A large proportion of insanity and pauperism being distinctly traceable to excess in drink, besides all the evils incidentally produced by it, it is not surprising that a proposal to establish an Inebriate Asylum, following the example of Victoria, should

* *What we saw in Australia.* By ROSAMOND and FLORENCE HILL. (Macmillan and Co.)

"find favour." But our authors did not confine themselves to this special work. They drove hither and thither to obtain a knowledge of the country, and their descriptions of scenery, and of natural productions, especially in the shape of flowers, are sometimes enchanting. After such excursions we find them at the Orphan School, the Adelaide Institute, and the Boys' Reformatory, observing with experienced eyes, and making such observations as experience alone could suggest. As they travelled they found the usual Australian traveller's experience:—

"Now and then the expression of independence may go a little beyond the bounds of courtesy. We were told that working men rarely greet in passing ladies and gentlemen whom they know, apparently under the idea that to do so would compromise their dignity; and sometimes this feeling of equality on the defensive may show itself more roughly. But we never received any unpleasant evidence of it ourselves. On the contrary, the good nature and kindness of Australians of all ranks was so constantly apparent, that we always had the sense of help being at hand if wanted, wherein human beings were to be found."

The ladies who are the authors of this book made a diligent investigation into the condition of all sorts of prisons, reformatory agencies, schools, &c., but upon these subjects their reports are in such detail that we cannot quote them. We can simply inform our readers that here they will find a very observant, a very skilled, a very comprehensive account, as well as estimate, of this subject. It is so; but, notwithstanding, we have ourselves, after reading it all, but a very vague impression about it, for details always do leave a very vague impression, while of the descriptions of society and scenery we have the most vivid recollections. We know that the Australian colonies are doing something for criminal reformation, but after, with the most conscientious care, reading all that is written here, we do not see that Australia is doing very much. Happily, in some districts, much is not needed, but some persons will be somewhat surprised to find, from this volume, that one can meet all the misery, vice, and destitution of the "old country" reproduced, without a change, in its very youngest child.

The authors of this work visited all the colonies. There are to be found, in their pages, characteristic sketches of all subjects, sometimes with a delicious unconsciousness of anything really good being said, which is the best characteristic of good sayings. It will rejoice all Australians, and it should interest every Englishman, to read this singularly valuable work.

MUSIC.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.—The last subscription concert of the twentieth season took place last Friday evening at St. James's Hall. The performance commenced with Bach's motet (for double choir), "The Spirit also helpeth us." Mr. Leslie deserves great credit for introducing music of this class into his programmes, and affording the public such excellent opportunities of becoming acquainted with it. That these opportunities are beginning to be appreciated is clear from the fact that this particular work was, on this occasion, performed "in compliance with very numerous requests." This is the more gratifying, considering the very intricate counterpoint of the first movement, and the necessary absence from the entire work of the *ad captandum* effects so characteristic of the popular music of the day. The favourable reception accorded to such works is, however, no doubt largely due to their masterly performance under Mr. Leslie's direction, and the finished execution on Friday evening afforded sufficient evidence of the care which must have been bestowed on the work by both conductor and performers before its unusual difficulties could have been so successfully overcome. The other choral music in the first part was Schubert's tuneful setting of the 23rd Psalm for female voices, and Mr. Leslie's "Lullaby of Life," which last received a well-deserved encore. Gounod's "Nazareth," always welcome, especially when sung, as on this occasion, by Mr. Santley, and the recitative and the air, "Wait her, angels," from Handel's *Jephtha*, sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, as only he can sing it, completed the "sacred" portion of the programme. Mr. Santley sang in the second part, Mr. Leslie's "Speed on, my bark," now an established favourite, a delicious *lied* of Mendelssohn's, and Hatton's "To Anthea," which last being encored, Mr. Santley substituted "The Vicar of Bray," which was keenly relished by the large audience. Mr. Sims Reeves sang, to the composer's accompaniment a new serenade, "Aubade," by Mr. Cowan. Notwithstanding a slight confusion of effect from the simultaneous rising of the sun and moon suggested by the words of this song, it was well received, and Mr. Reeves graciously complied with a demand for its repetition. The choral music included two new part songs, "Returning Spring," conducted by the composer, Mr. J. G. Calcott, who so ably plays the pianoforte accompaniments at these concerts, and "When the greenwood laughs," by Blumenthal. Both were warmly received and encored, as were also Morley's madrigal, "My bonny lass," and

Stevens' glee, "The cloud cap't towers." Other old favourites completed a very interesting programme. There will be an extra concert on July 9, for which Messrs. Reeves and Santley are again engaged.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—The "Opera Concerts" at the Crystal Palace, of late years so frequent in summer-time, and more recently at the Albert Hall, have been abandoned at the former place (some think wisely) in favour of a continuance of the classical concerts which have always afforded such great delight to amateurs during the winter months; but those who prefer the former class of entertainment will be gratified to learn that a short series of performances, given alternately by the company of either opera, has commenced in the Central Hall of the Alexandra Palace. The first of these took place on Saturday afternoon, when any who enjoys operatic music, but objects to it in its own home and with its usual surroundings, had an opportunity of hearing some of the choicest specimens presented by some of the first artists of the day. Madame Trebelli sang, "Di tanti palpiti," from *Tancredi*, and Offenbach's "C'est l'Espagne," which last, we must say, we thought a little beneath her. Mdlle. Singelli sang "Gli angeli d'inferno," from *Zauberflöte*, and the "Shadow Song" from *Dinorah*, and Signor Fancelli the well-known "M'appari" from *Marta*, and "Di pescatore" from *Lucrezia*. Other more or less known pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Pernini, and Signori Catalani and Rota. It is almost unnecessary to say that all these artists sang with their usual ability, that they were heartily applauded, and met with numerous encores. An excellent orchestral band played the overtures to *L'Etoile du Nord* and *Les Diamans de la Couronne*; also Berlioz's march "Troyenne," and Costa's march in *Elk*. In the first and last of these the powerful military band of the company assisted. The entire performance was ably conducted by Mr. H. Weist Hill. Between the parts, Mr. Frederick Archer (who had accompanied some of the songs on the piano), played an andante of Batiste's and a fugue of his own on Willis's large and powerful organ, on which he also performed with great effect at other periods of the day. The next opera concert takes place next Saturday, when Mdlles. Albani, Thalberg, Marimon, and other favourites will appear.

DUDLEY HOUSE.—One of the choicest concerts of this concert-giving season which we have attended came off on Saturday afternoon at Dudley House, Park-lane (kindly lent by his lordship for the occasion), under the auspices of Madame Mangold-Diehl. It was partly vocal and partly instrumental. There was a crowded audience. Miss Edith Wynne sang with her usual expressiveness a new soprano song by Mr. Louis Diehl, which he has wedded to an old Scotch ditty of Motherwell's. The melody is sweet and plaintive and, if we may judge from the interest it created amongst the audience, is likely to be popular. Another song (bass), by the same musician, "Absent yet present," composed expressly for Mr. Santley, was also given for the first time by that matchless vocalist. A third composition of Mr. Diehl's, "Dear England," was sung with remarkable vigour by Signor Foli, and a fourth, "The Buried Flowers," for a tenor voice, was rendered with much tenderness by Mr. Cummings. Madame Patey, who was in excellent voice, sang with her customary pathos a new song by Mr. F. Coward (who accompanied), entitled, "Almost," as well as the charming Italian air, "Caro mio ben," of Gordiniani. The instrumental part of the concert included a solo on the violin by Mr. Carrodus, brilliantly executed, and a solo on the violoncello, by M. Lasserre. Madame Diehl gave two pianoforte recitals from Schumann and Chopin with remarkable mastery, facility of execution, and delicacy of touch. One of her pupils, Miss Paraire, made a most promising debut in a Polonaise of Chopin's. There was subsequently a thoroughly enjoyable performance on three pianos, by these two ladies and Miss Lawford, of Bach's Concerto in D minor, and the concert was brought to a close with a pianoforte quartette, executed by Madame Diehl and three of her pupils, which gave universal satisfaction.

THE HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.—About 9,000*l.* in all has been received by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House during the past two days in respect of the offertories made at the various places of worship in the metropolis on Hospital Sunday. Of that amount, 5,500*l.*, in round figures, was placed to the credit of the fund.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.—On Monday night there was an overflowing and enthusiastic meeting at Exeter Hall in support of the Permissive Bill, Sir Walter C. Trevelyan in the chair. Among the speakers were Cardinal Manning, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Mr. Whitworth, M.P., the Rev. Basil Wilberforce, and Mr. Samuel Pope, Q.C. Sir Wilfrid Lawson in his speech remarked that he had never expected to live to see the day when he should attend a meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance and find himself on the platform supported by a cardinal and a Pope. The bill was also discussed yesterday at a meeting of delegates belonging to the Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel. A resolution was passed protesting against the agitation for the Permissive Bill. The bill comes on for second reading in the House of Commons to-day.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—At the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders on Friday,

reports of the committee of inquiry and the directors were read. Mr. T. Hughes, the chairman, asserted that the unwarrantable attacks which had been so persistently made upon the directors had seriously injured the company, greatly contributing to the falling off in the number of visitors in the past half-year. The decrease in this respect, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, was 62,214. After a long discussion the report of the directors was adopted. The Sultan of Zanzibar will visit the Crystal Palace on Saturday next, to which date the fireworks display hitherto announced for Thursday will be transferred. Handel's *Acis and Galatea* will also be performed, the soloists being Miss Edith Wynne and Messrs. Lloyd and Foli, and the chorus, the combined chorus of the Crystal Palace and the Sacred Harmonic Society, numbering about 3000 performers.

Gleanings.

A man in Illinois broke into the house of a widow. She pitched him out of doors. A striking evidence of the power of the widow's mite.

It is stated that Mr. Merry has sold Doncaster, the winner of the Ascot Cup and the Alexandra Plate, for 10,000*l.*, to Mr. Robert Peck, his own trainer.

"Captain," said a son of Erin, as a ship was nearing the coast in inclement weather, "have ye a almenik on board?" "No, I haven't." "Then, be jabers, we shall have to take the weather as it comes."

A gentleman drove a sorrowful-looking horse into town last Saturday, and stopping in front of an inn, he requested a small boy to hold him a moment. "Hold him?" exclaimed the boy; "just lean him up against the post—that'll hold him."

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.—"Well, my hearers," remarked a clergyman one Sunday morning to his congregation, "I have good reason to believe that there are some persons in this society who don't like me very well. But allow me to suggest that there are two sides to the question. In fact, there are quite a number of you I don't like. So you see the thing is just as broad as it is long." The congregation saw the point, and appreciated the force of their pastor's logic.

A MISNOMER.—The Earl of Shaftesbury told an amusing story at the meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund on Thursday last. He said that in his part of the country (Dorsetshire) the people had a strong predilection for giving Hebrew names to their children at baptism. Sometimes, however, they went a little too far. In the churchyard of his own parish there was a tombstone which he always showed to his friends who were interested in such matters, on which the words were engraved, "Methusalem Coney died, aged twelve months."

AS IT IS

In "THE TIMES" of Jan. 7th, Dr. HASSALL writes:—"I have made a further analysis of tea; of 18 samples, all were found to be adulterated. They were all artificially coloured with Prussian blue, turmeric, & a mineral powder. The substances used in facing tea serve no useful purpose, but render practicable other more serious adulterations."

AS IT OUGHT TO BE

"At the Docks, where *'Horniman's Tea'* are in bond, I took samples from original chests, which I analysed & found perfectly pure, and free from the usual artificial facing; the quality being equally but render practicable other more serious adulterations."

A. H. HASSALL, M.D.
3,248 AGENTS—Chemists, Confectioners, &c. in every town sell HORNIMAN'S PACKET TEA.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

MARRIAGES.

HADDEN-DONGES.—June 9, at Tottenham-court-road Chapel, by the Rev. I.D. Bevan, LL.B. (the pastor), Walter, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Hadden, of Poplar, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. Donges, Gower-street, Euston-square.
ABBOTT-MUDIE.—June 10, at Tottenham-court-road Chapel, by the Rev. I.D. Bevan, LL.B., William John, only son of the Rev. John Heaman Abbott, of Roydon, Herts, to Elizabeth Alice, elder daughter of George Mudie, of 72, Caversham-road, N.W.
NELSON-HOPE.—June 10, at the Congregational Church, Lewisham High-road, by the Rev. R. T. Verrall B.A., C. R. Nelson, Esq., of St. Germain's-road, Lewisham, to Alice Atkin Hutchinson, daughter of the late Rev. W. J. Hope, M.A.
HEAPS-MARSDEN.—June 10, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds, by the Rev. James Stacey, D.D., Principal of Hanmoor College, Sheffield, and the Rev. William Cocker, D.D., Charles Denison, son of Mr. Thomas Heaps, Woodhouse Lodge, Leeds, to Grace, daughter of Henry Rowland Marsden, Esq., Mayor of Leeds.

DEATHS.

ROYCE.—June 3, in the 70th year of his age, George Royce, of Leicester, eldest brother of W. Royce and D. C. Royce, of Nottingham. The deceased was an alderman of the borough of Leicester and a member of Gallowtree Gate Chapel. His remains were interred in the cemetery on the 7th, in the presence of a numerous assembly, consisting of the Mayor, the members of the Council, and many other gentlemen attached to religious and political circles of the town.
JOSELAND.—June 12, at her home, Springville Lodge, Malvern, after a long illness, Elizabeth Katherine, the beloved wife of Richard Joseland, aged 52.

FUNERAL REFORM.

The LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY conducts Funerals with simplicity, and with great economy. Prospectus free.—Chief Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Security against Bad Health.—With the warm, sunny days of spring, maladies will be made manifest, unless the blood be pure and the skin be active. Eruptions, blotches, and more formidable skin affections, may be successfully subjugated by the use of Holloway's detergent Ointment, when it is aided by moderate doses of his purifying Pills. Hoarseness, sore throat, chronic cough, enlarged glands, and stiff neck will be at once relieved by rubbing this cooling Ointment upon the skin overlying or adjacent to the affected part. In childhood these medicaments are pre-eminently useful, since the nation's welfare springs therefrom. Children of to-day will be the mature of to-morrow and the parents of the future.

THE INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 227, Gray's Inn-road, King's-cross, is open on Monday and Thursday evenings from six till nine; the City branch, 10, Mitre-street, Aldgate, on Wednesday and Friday evenings. The institution is free to the necessitous poor; payment is required from other applicants.

DELICATE CHILDREN.—Weakening diseases require tonic treatment.—The condition of the blood in children suffering from general debility, rickets, spinal disease, wasting, paralysis and consumption; from spasmodic croup, epilepsy, worms, weak eyes and all eruptions, is one of poverty, requiring a tonic to enrich it, and clear the system from all impurities. The best medicine for all the above ailments is Steadman-Phillips Tonic Drops, which will add colour to the cheeks and restore the little patients to robust health, and parents should not fail to give them a proper course. Prices 13jd., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. Of all chemists, or a large bottle sent for 5s. P.O.O. by the Proprietor of Steadman's Teething Powders, the safest remedy of their kind for infants' teething. Depot, 74, East-road, London, N.

AFTER an experience of over forty years, it has been established that there are few instances of defects of the hair which cannot be arrested, neutralised, or remedied by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, and the favourable effect may be seen at once, and though the hair may have become grey, thin, or faded, it may be renewed and restored to all the glossy loveliness of which it is susceptible. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, Depot, 114 and 115, Southampton-row, London.

DYEING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, broad veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, bernouses, Shetland shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes, without soiling the hands. Violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c., Sixpence per bottle, of chemists and stationers.

LOVELINESS ON THE INCREASE.—A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which Ugan's Magnolia Balm has obtained among ladies everywhere. Complexions radiant with snowy purity, and tinged with the roseate hue of health, are commonly met with wherever it is used. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in bottles, and elegant toilet case at 3s. 6d. Depot, 114 and 115, Southampton-row, London.

KINAHAN'S I.L. WHISKY.—This most celebrated and delicious old mellow spirit is the very cream of Irish Whiskies, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's I.L. Whisky." Wholesale, 20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-st., W.

THROAT IRRITATION.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of lozenges. Glycerine in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. 6d. and 1s. packets (by post 8 or 15 stamps), labelled "JAMES EPPS and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle street, and 170, Piccadilly, London."

Advertisements.

BENNETT,	65 & 64, CHEAPSIDE.
WATCHES	BENNETT'S GOLD PRESENTATION WATCHES, FROM £10 TO £100.
CLOCKS	TO CLOCK PURCHASERS. JOHN BENNETT, having just completed great alterations in his Clock Show-Rooms, is enabled to offer to purchasers the most extensive stock in London, comprising Clocks for the Drawing, Dining Rooms, and Presentation of the highest quality and newest designs at the lowest prices.

JOHN BENNETT, WATCH and CLOCK MANUFACTORY, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

THE LETTER in the "Guardian" of June 9 identifying my name with that of the Queen's assassin was not so written by me. Neither by name, family, or nation am I related to the "boy O'Connor." The statement in the "Guardian" of May 26, that he was acquitted on the plea of insanity, is glaringly incorrect. Just at the time when the attack was made, the "Guardian" (December 27, 1871) described all my writings as "twisted." I have vainly importuned the Editor to justify this term by a single instance. The incorrect statement, the unjustified epithet, and the confusion of names have all a common direction.

Manchester, June, 1875.

W. A. O'CONNOR, B.A.

WILLIAM TARN & CO.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS

AND

SILK MERCERS.

DEPARTMENTS.—House Furnishing

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE
DINING ROOM FURNITURE
BED ROOM FURNITURE
BEDDING
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
FLOOR CLOTHS, &c.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY
TABLE LINEN, &c.
CORNICES, POLES, FRINGES, &c.

A Furniture Catalogue, containing 550 Drawings, on Application.

DEPARTMENTS.—Silk Mercers, &c.

SILKS, VELVETS, &c.
MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.
LACE, RIBBONS, AND HABERDASHERY
FURS, PARASOLS
HOSIERY, GLOVES
BONNETS, MILLINERY, &c.
LADIES' OUTFITS, AND BABY LINEN.
DRESS MATERIALS
COSTUMES, AND DRESSMAKING.

Stocks Large, Choice, and well-assorted in Prices, Colours, and Qualities.

Our extensive premises, large stock, and numerous staff, enable us to carry out orders to any extent with promptness, combined with moderate charges.

Patterns sent free. Country orders, if accompanied by a remittance, will receive prompt attention.

NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY & NEW KENT ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK,
MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS,
11, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.
First Issue of Capital—£500,000, in subscriptions of One Pound and upwards.
Interest in lieu of dividend, 18 per cent. per annum, paid monthly.
Current accounts opened, and 5 per cent. interest allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances.
CHEQUE BOOKS SUPPLIED.
The Bank grants Credits and issues Circular Notes for the Continent and America, and transacts every description of sound financial business.
For particulars apply to
R. B. OAKLEY, Manager.

THE BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY'S ANNUAL RECEIPTS EXCEED THREE MILLIONS.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH.
With Immediate Possession and no Rent to pay.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH.
With Immediate Possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

HOW TO INVEST YOUR MONEY WITH SAFETY AT 4 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BANK. All sums under £50 repayable upon demand. Current Accounts opened similar to ordinary Bankers. Cheque-books supplied. English and Foreign Stocks and Shares purchased and sold and Advances made thereon.
Office Hours from 10 till 4; on Mondays from 10 till 2, and on Saturdays from 10 till 2 o'clock.

Pamphlet containing full particulars may be obtained post free on application to

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Incorporated.
Established 1851.

16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Deposits received daily at 3 per cent.
Paid-up Shares of £10, £25, £50, and £100 at 4 per cent., payable Half-yearly, and withdrawable at one week's notice.
Advances made upon Houses and Lands, repayable by easy instalments.
Applications for Shares, Loans, or Agencies will receive prompt attention.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

CITY ROYAL PIANOFORTE and HARMONIUM SALOON.—KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., having completed the rebuilding and enlargement of their premises, invite all buyers to inspect their varied STOCK of PIANOFORTES, Harmoniums, and American Organs. Specialties:—New Boudoir Model Pianette, in walnut, with truss legs on plinths, full compass, 25 guineas, the cheapest, strongest, and most elegant pianette yet produced; the Library Model Harmonium, in light oak, 25 guineas; the Gothic Model Harmonium, in dark oak, with handsome antique carving, 70 guineas.

City Depot for Mason and Hamlin's American Organs, No. 48, Cheapside.

FLUTES.—The NEW MODEL FLUTE (old fingering), for beauty and volume of tone unsurpassed, 5½ guineas and seven guineas. Also Rudall and Co.'s Prize Medal Flutes, new and second-hand. A great variety of second-hand flutes of all fingerings, at
KEITH, PROWSE, and Co.'s Manufactory, 48, Cheapside.

BANJOES.—The New CHEAPSIDE Model is the best. Machine head, covered back, &c., 5 guineas; other models 1 to 12 guineas. The new scale for pasting on the fingerboard 6d. nett. The new Instruction Book, with full directions for learning the Banjo, and a large collection of airs, songs, &c., 6s. nett. Keith, Prowse and Co., 48, Cheapside.

MUSICAL BOXES by NICOLE, FRERES.—KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., direct importers, offer parties seeking really fine, well-tuned instruments, a selection of more than 400 boxes, with all the recent improvements, from £4 to £150. Buyers are requested, before purchasing, to visit the new saloons, specially devoted to the sale of these enchanting instruments, which for quality have no equal.
Musical Box and Self-acting Instrument Depot, No. 48, Cheapside.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
 Principals—The Misses HOWARD.
 SUMMER TERM began THURSDAY, May 6.

36, HILLDROP - ROAD, LONDON, N.
LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT, assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters.
 The TERMS COMMENCE JANUARY 18, MAY 3, and SEPTEMBER 20.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.
HEAD MASTER—ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medalist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Prizeman in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.
SECOND MASTER—JAMES SHAW, Esq., B.A. (London), First in the First-class in Classical Honours at both First and Second B.A. Examinations, ASSISTED BY NINE OTHER MASTERS.
 The College enjoys the following Scholarships:—
 The Directors' Scholarship, 25 Guineas per annum.
 Senior Tettenthal Scholarship, 30 Guineas per annum.
 Junior Tettenthal Scholarship, 25 Guineas per annum, tenable at the College.
 The Shaw Scholarship, £30 per annum.
 The Mander Scholarship, £30 per annum, tenable for three years at the Oxford, Cambridge, or London Universities.
 For Prospectus and information as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master, or to the Rev. Philip P. Rowe, M.A., Secretary, Tettenthal, near Wolverhampton.
 SUMMER TERM, from MAY 1st to JULY 31st.

HIGH CLASS LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, MOIRA HOUSE, UPPER ADDISCOMBE, CHYDON, SURREY.
 Principals—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES B. INGHAM and the Misses CONNAH.
 The System of Education is based upon approved modern principles, and interest and vitality are the characteristics which continually pervade it.
 The instruction in Music is thorough and effective, and unusual interest is attached to its study by the combination of the theory with its practice.
 The Principals, having resided for some time abroad, are enabled to give continual supervision to the practical acquirement of the Continental languages.
 The house is beautifully and healthily situated, and is about three miles distant from the Crystal Palace, to which periodical visits are made for the purpose of illustrating the studies of the Pupils by reference to its large and instructive Historical and Art Collections.
 References to well-known Congregational ministers and laymen.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.
HEAD MASTER—
RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.
VICE-MASTER—
Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.
ASSISTANT MASTERS—
JAMES A. H. MURRAY, Esq., J.L.D. (Edin.), B.A., F.E.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Author of "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland," &c., &c.
JOHN M. LIGHTWOOD, Esq., B.A. (Lond. and Camb.), Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; First Class in Mathematics at the University of London.
A. ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.
G. EMERY, Esq., B.A. Lond.
LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.
 The SUMMER TERM commenced MONDAY May 3rd.
 For Prospectus and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.
 ESTABLISHED 1851.
 Principal—Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, M.A., LL.D., M.B.A., assisted by competent Masters.
JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., M.P., Halifax, Chairman.
W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Treasurer.
J. R. WOLSTENHOLME, M.A., Wakefield, Hon. Sec.
Rev. JAMES RAE, B.A., Batley, Hon. Finance Sec.
COMMITTEE.
Rev. Robert Bruce, M.A., Huddersfield.
Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., Halifax.
Rev. Chas. Illingworth, York.
Rev. J. James, F.S.S., Morley.
Rev. James Rae, B.A., Batley.
Rev. J. R. Wolstenholme, M.A., Wakefield.
M. Wilks, Esq., Manchester.
J. Briggs, Esq., J.P., Wakefield.
T. W. Burnley, Esq., Gomersal.
George Clay, Esq., Dewsbury.
James Dodgehus, Esq., Leeds.
Esau Hanson, Esq., Halifax.
H. Sugden, Esq., Brighouse.
W. H. Lee, Esq., J.P., Wakefield.
Joshua Taylor, Esq., Batley.

The Committee of the above School have pleasure in announcing that a new building has just been erected capable of accommodating one hundred Pupils, and specially adapted to secure their domestic comfort. "The school itself is an excellently-contrived building, where . . . nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty, and well-furnished classrooms. I examined the dormitories, lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.
 The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.
 There are two periods of vacation: one of six weeks (at Midsummer), and one for three weeks (at Christmas).
 Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal.
 For Prospectus, with a view of the School Premises, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

PALMER HOUSE SCHOOL, CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.
 The Principal—Mr. PHILIP STEWART—will be happy to communicate with Parents and Guardians of Youth who are looking for a SELECT SCHOOL with a limited number of Pupils.

CAVE HOUSE SCHOOL, UXBRIDGE.
 Established 1820.
 Principals—Messrs. HUNT and GAYFER.
 Thorough moral and religious training, sound liberal education, and successful preparation for all Public Examinations guaranteed. Fees, Thirty-six Guineas.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, at SOUTHSIDE HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.
 Principals—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. SMITH and Miss FERRIS.
 The course of study is adapted to the standard of the Cambridge Local Examinations, and is under the personal supervision of Mr. H. B. Smith and Miss Ferris, who have had considerable experience in teaching, and have successfully passed Pupils at Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations.
 French taught by a resident Parisian Lady

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, BELPER.
 Principal—W. B. ANTHONY, A.C.P.
 This School has again, for the third consecutive year, passed every candidate sent to the Cambridge Local Examination. In the List recently issued, five out of eight are in Honours, and three of the five are distinguished in one or more subjects.
 Pupils who enter under ten years of age have the advantage of lower terms, and their early training contributes to a more successful career.
 Prospectus, &c., on application to the Principal.

TO CLERGYMEN, MINISTERS, AND STUDENTS.
A COPY of Dr. VANCE SMITH'S "The SPIRIT and the WORD of CHRIST, and their Permanent Lessons," or of THEODORE PARKER'S "DISCOURSE on MATTERS PERTAINING TO RELIGION," will be SENT FREE OF COST, by the MIDLAND CHRISTIAN UNION, to any Clergyman, Minister, or Student in the Midland Counties, on application by letter (specifying the Book wanted and giving the postal address of applicant) to the Rev. D. Maginnis, Old Parsonage, Stourbridge.
 Both Books will be sent if Five Penny Stamps are enclosed to pay postage.
 H. W. CROSSKEY, Hon. Sec.
 Birmingham, June, 1875.

THE REV. JOHN COMPSTON, of LEEDS,
 Editor of "Lancashire Sunday-School Songs," &c., has REMOVED from Grove House, Burmantofts, to MALVERN TERRACE, BEESTON HILL, LEEDS. Though declining for the present the responsibilities of a pastoral charge, he is open to supply vacant pulpits.

LONDON and SOUTHWARK FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE. Chairman, HENRY ASTE, Esq.—Chief Office, 73 and 74, King William-street, E.C.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Established 1807. (FOR LIVES ONLY.)
 79, PALL MALL, LONDON.
 Premiums and Interest £450,283
 Accumulated Funds £3,024,108
 Also a Subscribed Capital of more than £1,500,000.
 THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents. Expenses of management considerably under 4 per cent. of the gross income.
 GEORGE HUMPHREYS,
 Actuary and Secretary.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!!
 Provide against the losses that follow by taking a Policy

Against ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS,
 of the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 The oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company,
 Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman.
PAID-UP CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £160,000.
ANNUAL INCOME, £180,000.
COMPENSATION PAID, £915,000.
 Bonus allowed to Insurers of Five Years' Standing.
 Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or
 64 CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
 WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

HEAL and SON, 195 to 198, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

HEAL and SON'S CATALOGUE, with Prices of
 BEDSTEADS,
 BEDDING,
 BEDROOM FURNITURE.
 SENT FREE BY POST.

HEAL and SON, 195 to 198, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON, W.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The MAGICIAN and THE GENII, an original Optical, Magical and Musical Entertainment, with a NEW GHOST Scene (by permission of the Author, Dr. CROFT) and several wonderful illusions and mysteries, by Mr. SEYMOUR SMITH, assisted by HERB MAX ALLAN—ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, Past and Present, by Mr. B. J. MALDEN.—THE BESSEMER BOAT, by Mr. J. L. KING.—FOOD from AFAR, and ECONOMICAL COOKING, by Prof. GARDNER.—JANE CONQUEST.—THE MECHANICAL LEOTARD.—DIVER and DIVING BELL, and many other Entertainments. Open twice daily, at 12 and 7. Admission, 1s.

Harmoniums, Pianofortes, American Organs.
DAWES' PATENT MELODY HARMONIUMS.
 (The best substitute for the Organ.)
 As supplied to Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Princess Louise.
 These fine-toned Instruments are now manufactured in Germany. They possess a clear and distinct additional melody in the Treble, also a Sub-Bass or Pedal note in addition to the chords usually played. The Oak Instruments are specially toned and constructed for Places of Worship.
 The new Organ Harmoniums (manufactured in Germany) possess a round Diapason quality of tone, the construction also is of the strongest and best materials. Prices from 10 guineas to 90 guineas. A liberal discount made on all instruments to Ministers, Chapeis, Schools, &c., by
 S. KING, MUSIC DEPOT, ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE.
 (Lists Post-free.)

CLARK'S PATENT STEEL NOISELESS SHUTTERS.—Self-colling, fire and thief-proof. Can be adapted to any window or other opening. Prospectuses free.—CLARK and CO., Sole Patentees, Rathbone-place, W.; Paris, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin.

CORNS.—Good news for the afflicted.—**ANTAKOS**, the marvellous and unfailing remedy for soft and hard corns. Sold everywhere.

ANTAKOS, the only corn cure. Protected by Royal Letters Patent. Sold by all Chemists, in boxes, price 1s. 1½d.

ANTAKOS cures in three days. This wonderful discovery should be adopted by all sufferers from corn, bunions, and callosities on the feet.

ANTAKOS cures without trouble or inconvenience. Directions for use with each box. Price 1s. 1½d. Sold by all chemists.

ANTAKOS relieves the pain instantly. Do not suffer any longer, but send to the nearest chemist for a box of Antakos. Price 1s. 1½d.

ANTAKOS is a simple plaster, and is applied in a moment, but its effects are marvellous. Sold by all chemists.

ANTAKOS only requires to be tried to ensure its appreciation and recommendation. Sold by all chemists. Ask for Antakos.

ANTAKOS is only 1s. 1½d. per box, thereby placing it within the reach of all; nevertheless, many sufferers would gladly give a large sum to possess such an ease-giving remedy.

ANTAKOS, a certain, rapid, and unfailing remedy for corns. A certain cure for bunions in each box.—TIDMAN and SON, Wholesale Agents, 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London.

STOOPING HABITS, ROUND SHOULDERS, PIGEON CHESTS, and other Deformities, are prevented and cured by wearing Dr. CHANDLER'S IMPROVED HYGIENIC CHEST EXPANDING BRACE, for both Sexes of all ages. It strengthens the voice and lungs, relieves indigestion and pains in the chest and back, and is especially recommended to children for assisting the growth, promoting health and symmetry of figure, superseding the use of braces and stays. Prices from 10s. 6d. each. 66, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Illustrated circulars forwarded.

A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE,
 With a Delicate and clear Complexion, by using the Celebrated "UNITED SERVICE" SOAP TABLETS.

4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by
 J. C. and J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH,
 Sole Manufacturers of the "LYCHNOPHYLAX," or "CANDLE GUARD," effectually preventing the guttering of Candles.
 Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C.

ONE THOUSAND SHEETS (42 Quires) of good CREAM-LAID NOTE, and 1,000 ENVELOPES, suitable for the Clergy, Gentry, and Family use, on receipt of P.O.O. for 10s. 6d.; 500 each, 5s. 6d.; 2,000 each, 20s.

THOMAS M. WOOD, Wholesale Stationer, 24, Milk-street, London, E.C. Established fifty years.
 N.B.—Card Plate and 100 Transparent Ivory Cards, 3s.; Ladies', 3s. 6d.

THE COAL TAR SOAP (Wright's Sapo Carbonis Detergens). It purifies, cleanses, and sweetens the skin, taking away all pimples, blotches, and roughness. By its antiseptic qualities it wards off all infectious diseases, such as Small-pox, Scarlatina, Fever, &c., and thoroughly purifies the body after an attack, so necessary for the prevention of the graver secondary complications. Its mild and healthful action makes it particularly useful for children, preventing and curing the many forms of skin diseases to which they are subject. "It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal. "In our hands it has been most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet. "An unfailing remedy for foul breath and an unpleasant odour from the person."—Medical Times.

In Tablets, 6d. and 1s.
W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.
CAUTION.—This is the only Coal Tar Soap that is recommended by the Medical Profession. We caution the public against the spurious Coal Tar Soaps with which the market is flooded.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS are the best Medicine known for all those suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Rheumatic and Nervous Pains, Bronchitis, &c., to whom it is a blessing to meet with a medicine that gives such instant relief, and has such an agreeable taste. Of all druggists, at 1s. 1½d. per box.

BUY no KITCHEN RANGE until you have first seen BROWN BROTHERS and COMPANY'S PATENT RANGE in operation, with the PATENT SELF-ACTING ROASTER for roasting before the fire. 8,000 in use in all parts of the world. Illustrated catalogues free.

BRITISH and AMERICAN STOVE and RANGE COMPANY'S only address is 470, Oxford-street, London, W.C.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature—

"LEA & PERRINS,"

which will be placed on every bottle of

Worcestershire Sauce,

after this date, and without which none is genuine.

* Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosses and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by dealers in Sauces throughout the World. November, 1874.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF

GOODALL'S WORLD-RENOUNDED HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The Cheapest, because the Best, and indispensable to every household, and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful Light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s. 6d., and 2s. Tins.

Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and CO., Leeds.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious SAUCE in the World.

This Cheap and Excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious, and to chops, steaks, fish, soup, &c., it is incomparable.—Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c., in Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO., Leeds.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The Best, Cheapest, and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced. The Best Remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Tic, &c.; Restores delicate Invalids to Health and Vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. per Bottle.

Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO., Leeds.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

VALS, VICHY, SELTZER, CARLSBAD, FRIEDRICHSHALL, KISSINGEN, HOMBURG, MISSISSQUOI, PULLNA, and Others.

Imported direct from the Springs.

Also the Artificial Mineral Waters prepared by Dr. Struve and Co. at the Royal German Spa, Brighton; and R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin.

W. BEST and SONS,

Foreign Wine, Spirit, and Mineral Water Merchants, 22, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—Sir William Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.

Postage, free.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.

Postage, free.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, free.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage, free.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

CLOSE TO EXETER HALL.

FRANCIS and CO., Telegraph Engineers and Electric-Bell Manufacturers.

TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS, MICROSCOPES, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, BAROMETERS, ELECTRIC BELLS, SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS of every description.

Price Lists on application. The Trade supplied.

Offices—7, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE WINDSOR SCHOOL DESKS and FITTINGS (A. Williams's Patent), as used in ten thousand schools, are the Best and Cheapest.

Illustrated Circular post-free from the Sole Manufacturer, E. W. KELLY, Alma-road, Windsor.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

TAYLOR BROTHERS having the EXCLUSIVE Supply of this UNRIVALLED COCOA, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive, and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, HIGH DELICIOUS FLAVOUR. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

The Globe says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market."

Sold in tin-lined packets only by all Grocers. TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 1s. 6d. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps. Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

DR. DE JONGH'S.

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium.)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men.—The safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT, GENERAL DEBILITY, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, and ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Universally recognized to be

Immeasurably Superior to every other kind.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,

Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"**THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS** has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

DR. PROSSER JAMES,

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL** contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,

Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL** has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil

Is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., 77, Strand, London.

WASHING MACHINERY. LAUNDRY FITTINGS. DECLIVITY AND OTHER THOS BRADFORD & CO. LTD. CHURNS. & CATHEDRAL ST. M. MANCHESTER. SEWING MACHINES & TOOLS OF ALL KINDS FOR HOUSE, GARDEN, DAIRY, & STABLE & C. & C. MOWERS & CO. EVERY MAKE. EVERY SIZE. CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

EXCELSIOR GAS BATH, £5 10s. 0d., Eclipse Gas Range, with open fire, registered. Sole maker, G. SHREWSBURY, 59, Old Bailey, E.C. Factory, 98, Barrington-road, S.W.

HEATING APPARATUS.

GRUNDY'S PATENT,

For Warming Chapels, Schools, and Public Buildings with pure Warm Air, is superseding other plans. Success guaranteed.

TESTIMONIAL.

"204, Stanhope-street, Mornington-crescent. London, N.W., Feb. 17, 1874.

"DEAR SIR,—I am happy to say that the warming apparatus you put into Tolmers-square Congregational Church, Hampstead-road, London, which seats 1,200 persons, answers very well, and has superseded a costly hot-water apparatus. The heat is rapidly created and can be easily regulated. I can conscientiously recommend your apparatus for economy and effectiveness.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
ARTHUR HALL, Minister."

Testimonials post free on application to JOHN GRUNDY, Tyldesley, near Manchester.

WESLEY'S COOKED FARINACEOUS FOOD. The best diet for infants and invalids. It is palatable, thoroughly cooked, and easy of digestion. Sold everywhere in Packets, price 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Its great nutritive powers render it the cheapest as well as the best preparation ever submitted to public approval. Ask for Wesley's Food.

WESLEY'S FOOD may be ordered through any Chemist or Grocer in the kingdom. Those wishing to use this unsurpassable preparation should see that they get it, and not be persuaded to have any other. Agents—Tidman and Son, London.

THE EASIEST BOOTS IN THE WORLD.

HALL and SON'S PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS are especially adapted to tender feet, never causing the least pain to Corns, Bunions, Gout, &c.

HALL and SON'S SEAMLESS GLOVE KID are the neatest and most perfectly-fitting boot that can be produced. A large stock of general goods, all warranted of the best make and style.

57, Bishopsgate Street, City; and 5, Stoke Newington Road, N.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.

DINNEFORD AND CO.,

172, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

PLEASANT EFFERVESCING MEDICINE.

READE'S CITROUS SALINE.

This preparation makes an agreeable and refreshing draught, immediately relieving Headache, Acidity, Bilio-nousness, Sickness, Feverishness, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Influenza, Skin Eruptions, and all diseases caused by an undue excess of acid in the system. Its use prevents and cures Fevers, Small Pox, Stone and Gravel, Apoplexy and Paralysis, all of which arise from too large an amount of acid elements in the body. Whenever the tongue is foul, furred, or coated, this Saline is the best of all remedies. Sold by most chemists, in Stopped Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Sent by Rail direct from the Makers, on receipt of 30, 54, or 132 stamps.

Sole Makers,

READE BROTHERS, Chemists, Wolverhampton.

London Agents, SANGER & SONS, 150, Oxford-street.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT supplies the very want of the age, presenting to every one the pleasures of sea bathing, without the necessity of a residence on the coast. Baths prepared with this salt may always be obtained at the Argyll Baths, Argyll-place, Regent-street, and 5, New Broad street, City.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT should be used in every nursery. Its wonderful strengthening powers are there exhibited in the most striking manner. For very young children the bath should be tepid. Sold in bags and boxes by Chemists and Druggists.—N.B. Particularly see that each packet bears our trade mark.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT effectually relieves tender feet. They should be bathed night and morning with a solution prepared by dissolving five or six ounces of the salt in a gallon of cold water. Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.—Tidman and Son, 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT is not merely a healthful luxury, but has produced really wonderful effects in many cases of glandular swellings, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, sprained joints, &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.—PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nerves, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, and will completely restore to health. Bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s.; carriage free, 66 stamps.—Pepper, 237, Tottenham-court-road, London, and all chemists.

HAIR RESTORER. Large Bottles 1s. 6d. each. LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER (Pepper's preparation) will restore in a few days grey or prematurely light hair to its original colour with perfect safety and completeness. Sold by all chemists, and J. Pepper, 237 Tottenham-court-road, London, whose name and address must be on the label, or it is not genuine.

DELLAR'S CORN and BUNION PLASTERS are warranted to cure Corns, Bunions, and enlarged Toe Joints in a few applications. Boxes, 1s. 1½d., of all chemists.—PEPPER, 237, Tottenham-court-road, London. By post 14 stamps.

NO MORE PILLS or OTHER DRUGS.

Any invalid can cure himself, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, by living on DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD (which saves fifty times its cost in medicine), and is irresistible in indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, all kinds of fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, poverty and impurities of the blood, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, low spirits, spleen, acidity, waterbrash, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea, and vomiting after eating, even in pregnancy or at sea; sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, exhaustion, epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis, wasting away. Twenty-eight years' invariable success with adults and delicate infants. 80,000 cures of cases considered hopeless. It contains four times as much nourishment as meat.

CURE of LIVER and BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

From the Rev. James T. Campbell, Syderstone Rectory, near Fakenham, Norfolk.
Dec. 5, 1859.
"Gentlemen, I have long known and appreciated the virtues of DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. In all cases of indigestion, and particularly when the liver is more than usually affected, I consider it the best of all remedies. It regulates the bile, and makes it flow in cases which would not admit of mercury in any shape. In short, a healthy flow of bile is one of its earliest and best effects.—JAMES T. CAMPBELL.

CURE No. 68,471 of GENERAL DEBILITY.

"I am happy to be able to assure you that these last two years, since I ate DU BARRY'S admirable REVALENTA ARABICA, I have not felt the weight of my 84 years. My legs have acquired strength and nimbleness, my sight has improved so much as to dispense with spectacles, my stomach reminds me of what I was at the age of 20—in short, I feel myself quite young and hearty. I preach, attend confessions, visit the sick, I make long journeys on foot, my head is clear, and my memory strengthened. In the interests of other sufferers, I authorise the publication of my experience of the benefits of your admirable food, and remain, Abbot PETER CASTELLI, Bachelor of Theology and Priest of Prunetto, near Mondovì."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Dr. F. W. Bencke, Professor of Medicine in Ordinary to the University of Marburg, writes in the "Berlin Clinical Weekly," of April 8, 1872:—"I shall never forget that I owe the preservation of one of my children to the REVALENTA ARABICA. The child (not four months old) suffered from complete emaciation, with constant vomiting, which resisted all medical skill, and even the greatest care of two wet nurses. I tried Du Barry's Revalenta with the most astonishing success. The vomiting ceased immediately, and after living on this Food six weeks, the baby was restored to the most flourishing health. Similar success has attended all my experiments since with this Food, which I find contains four times as much nourishment as meat."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—"Twenty-seven years' DYSPEPSIA, from which I have suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by this excellent Food in six weeks' time, &c.—PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy.—London, 2nd October, 1848."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—CONSTIPATION, Asthma, &c.—Cure No. 49,832 of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting by Du Barry's Food.—MARIA JOLLY.

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Cure No. 52,422 of CONSUMPTION.—"Thirty-three years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, ringing in the ears, constipation, debility, palpitation, shortness of breath, and cough have been removed by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears are all right—my hearing perfect.—JAMES ROBERTS, Timber Merchant, Frimley."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—LIVER, NERVES.—Cure No. 48,614. Of the Marchioness de Brehan.—"In consequence of a Liver Complaint, I was wasting away for seven years, and so debilitated and nervous that I was unable to read, write, or, in fact, attend to anything; with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation, which prevented even my sitting down for hours together. I felt dreadfully low-spirited, and all intercourse with the world had become painful to me. Many medical men, English as well as French, had prescribed for me in vain. In perfect despair, I took DU BARRY'S FOOD, and lived on this delicious food for three months. The good God be praised, it has completely restored me; I am myself again, and able to make and receive visits and resume my social position.—Marchioness DE BREHAN, Naples, April 17, 1859."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—CONSUMPTION, Diarrhoea, Cramp, Kidney, and Bladder Disorders.—Dr. Wurzer's Testimonial.—"Bonn, July 19, 1852.—Du Barry's Food is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative absorbents, and supercedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly effective in indigestion (dyspepsia), a confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, and stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation, and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hæmorrhoids.—Dr. RUD WURZER, Professor of Medicine, and Practical M.D."

CURE of DEBILITY, BAD DIGESTION, and IRRITABILITY.

"DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA has produced an extraordinary effect on me. Heaven be blessed, it has cured me of nightly sweatings, terrible irritation of the stomach, and bad digestion, which had lasted eighteen years. I have never felt so comfortable as I do now.—J. COM-PARET, Parish Priest, St. Romain-des-Lales."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Dr. Livingstone, describing the province of Angola, in the "Journal of the London Geographical Society," mentions the happy state of the people, "who require neither physician nor medicine, their staff of life being the REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which keeps them perfectly free from disease—consumption, scrofula, cancer, &c., having been scarcely heard of among them; nor smallpox and measles for more than twenty years."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—"FEVERS, Dysentery, Exhaustion, Scurvy, which prevailed on board our good ship the Jean Bart, of the French navy, on her late voyage round the world, have yielded to DU BARRY'S excellent REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which we found far superior to lime juice and compressed vegetables to restore officers and men to health and strength, and we regret that routine should hitherto have stood in the way of its universal adoption in the navy.—Drs. L. Maurette, C.

Malcor, L. Deloncle, J. Vallery, E. Canvy, G. Bourdon, E. Ytier, J. Mondot, Sourrien. Roads off Hyeres, 15th May, 1873."

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD (suitably packed for all climates) sells: In tins, 1lb. at 2s.; of 1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s.; 12lbs., 28s.; 24lbs., 50s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA CHOCOLATE.—Powder in tin canisters for 12 cups at 2s.; 24 cups, 3s. 6d.; 48 cups, 6s.; 288 cups, 30s.; 576 cups, 55s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA BISCUITS.—They soothe the most irritable stomach and nerves, in nausea and sickness, even in pregnancy or at sea, heartburn, and the feverish, acid, or bitter taste on waking up, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell left by tobacco or drinking. They improve the appetite, assist digestion, secure sound, refreshing sleep, and are more highly nourishing and sustaining than even meat.—1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 24lb., 50s.

DEPOTS: DU BARRY and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W.; same house, 28, Place Vendôme, Paris; 19, Boulevard du Nord, Brussels; 2, Via Tomaso Grossi, Milan; 1, Calle de Valverde, Madrid; 28, 29, Passage, Kaiser Gallerie, and 163, 164, Frederick-street, Berlin, W.; 8, Wallfisch Gasse, Vienna; and at the Grocers and Chemists in every town.

COALS.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and Co., Coal Merchants to the Queen and to the Royal Family. Best Wall's-end, 29s.; best Inland, 28s.; best Coke, 16s.—cash on delivery. Central Office, 13, Cornhill; West End Office, next Grosvenor Hotel, Piccadilly. Special rates quoted to country buyers for coals in truck.

COALS.—LEA and CO'S PRICES.—Hetton or Lambton, 29s.; 2nd Wallsend, 28s.; best Wigan, 27s.; best Silkstone, 27s.; new Silkstone, 26s.; Derby Bright, 25s.; Barnsley, 25s.; Kitchen, 23s.; Hartley, 22s.; Cobble, 21s.; Nuts, 20s.; Coke, 16s. per 12 sacks. Cash. Screened. Depôts, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and South Tottenham, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's Park-basin.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c., application should be made to the BEDFORD PANTHEON COMPANY (Limited), for their Prospectus. Removals effected by large railway vans. Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address, Manager, 194, Tottenham-court-road, W.C.

Every Nerve of the Body is Strengthened and Every drop of Blood is Purified by taking

WILLIS'S CONDENSED EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA AND QUININE.

Sent free by return post for 2s. 9d. Infallible Restorer of Broken-down Health and Blood Purifier; cures Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Gout, and Skin Disease; prevents Consumption; restores Nerve Power, and prolongs Life. A case of Extract dissolved in three pints of water forms an essence equal to that sold at 4s. 6d. per pint or more.

W. E. WILLIS, Registered Chemist, Gloucester. No Agents.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS and BOYS' OUTFITTERS, are the sole proprietors of these approved and novel materials for Gentlemen's and Youth's Clothing, obtainable ONLY at 50, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. These superior woollen textures claim the notice of parents and guardians in particular and the public in general. The fleeces in their primary state are from the best breeds of Cheviot and Saxony Sheep, the wool being carefully selected for fineness, strength, colour, cleanness, regularity, and tenacity of fibre.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.—Samuel Brothers.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.—For Gentlemen.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.—For Boys.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.

SAMUEL BROTHERS confidently recommend these materials, which are in great and increasing demand both in London and throughout the provinces, families and the general public having appreciated the unusual advantages offered by these excellent and enduring textures. It should be observed that they are most peculiarly and favourably spun in the yarn (extra twisted), and the cloth is so woven that it is rendered remarkably strong (almost untearable), the processes of "cropping" the nap, teasing the surface, boiling, pressing, and steaming of the raw wool are specially conducted by the best operatives in the cloth-mills.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.—For Riding.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.—For Walking.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.—50, Ludgate-hill.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.—The immense stock of materials (for clothing to order) and suits and garments (ready made) is characterised by an unprecedented variety which must gratify the most fastidious taste. This stock, regulated by SAMUEL BROTHERS' fair and equitable Sydney system, is divided into NINE CLASSES, distinguished by the Letters A to I. On each piece of Cloth and Ready-Made Garment is marked the Class to which it belongs, thus enabling all persons to obtain immediately exactly what they require.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.—For Style.

WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.—For Hard Wear.

"WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS."

THE ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN and GUARDIANS is invited to the fact that the "WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS are manufactured in Every Style of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Costume.

Gentlemen's Suits, ... C class, 50s.; D class, 59s.

Suit for a Boy 4ft. in height C class, 25s.; D class, 30s. 6d.

A Vast Assortment, Ready for Immediate Use.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOK of FASHIONS contains 45 portraits of Boy Princes of Europe, eminent Statesmen and Merchant Princes. Price 6d., or gratis to purchasers. Patterns and Guide to Self-measurement sent free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, Sydenham House, 50, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Sort your PAPERS

INTO STONE'S PATENT BOXES.

Sold by all Stationers.

Full particulars, post free, of HENRY STONE, Patentee and Manufacturer, BANBURY.

FARINA VITÆ.—FLOUR of LIFE (Patented).

For Infants, Children, Invalids, and Healthy Persons, Weight for weight three times as nutritious as animal food. Pronounced by Dr. BARTLETT "infinitely superior to any farinaceous food ever offered to the public." Relieves indigestion, and all disorders of the stomach, and maintains the body in sound health. Being richer in phosphates, or bone and teeth-forming substances than any food, it must prove INVALUABLE to INFANTS and CHILDREN.

Sold everywhere in half-pound and pound packets, 9d. and 1s. 6d. Manufactured only by EDWARDS, ALLEN, and KITCHING, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON, direct attention to the following articles of their manufacture, which always bear their name and address on the labels.

PURE PICKLES in MALT VINEGAR.

CAPT. WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLES, an exquisite compound of sweets and sour.

PURE MALT VINEGAR of uniform strength and flavour, in Imperial pint and quart bottles.

SAUCES for FISH, GAME, &c.

POTTED MEATS and FISH in fancy tins and jars.

MOCK TURTLE, OX-TAIL, HARE, GRAVY, JULIENNE, and MULLIGATAWNY SOUPS.

JAMS, JELLIES, and ORANGE MARMALADE, made from fresh Fruit and with refined Sugar only.

CALVES'-FEET JELLY in bottles, Orange, Lemon, Madeira, and Vanilla flavours.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, distilled from the fresh Fruits and Spices, Orange, Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Ginger, Mace, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Genuine Manufactures always bear their name and address on the labels, and may be obtained of Grocers, Chemists, and Italian Warehousemen throughout the world.

WRIGHT & MANN'S SEWING MACHINES.

The best yet produced. Lockstitch, 4 Guineas.

Wanted in every Home.

The "ALBERTA" SILENT LOCK-STITCH,

With Stand Complete 6 Guineas.

The "EXCELSIOR" SEWING and EMBROIDERING

MACHINES, with Stand, from 6 Guineas.

Hand Machines in great variety from 35s.

The "PRIMA DONNA" (Shuttle Machine) 4 Guineas.

WRIGHT & MANN, 143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

CAUTION.

WATERMARK "TOBACCO."

Messrs. W. D. and H. O. WILLS intimate that, to prevent fraud, every packet of their "BEST BIRDSEYE" Tobacco now bears the NAME and TRADE MARK of their firm, both printed on and WOVEN in the paper.

DRY EARTH CLOSETS and Inodorous

House Commodities are prescribed by Architects and recommended by Government Sanitary Authorities. Have been used at Woodstock twenty-eight years. PARKER'S PATENT received Medal at Show at Chester, and Prize at Newcastle, 1873; and Certificate of Merit at Sanitary Exhibition, Norwich (by Society of Arts); Medal at Manchester, 1874; and admitted to International Exhibition. Over 3,000 in use.

Patentee and Manufacturer—JOHN PARKER, Woodstock, Oxford.

DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENTS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs (even if of 20 years' standing), burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions, and pimples on the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore head, &c. In pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also his

PILULE ANTISCROPHULE, OR ALTERNATIVE

PILLS, confirmed by 60 years' experience to be one of the best alterative medicines compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are useful in scrofula, scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at any time without confinement or change of diet. In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, and by all respectable medicine vendors in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, &c.

INVALIDS.

DR. ABERCROMBIE'S NEW SOLVENT

PROCESS cures Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Diseases, Dropsy, Tumours, &c. Names and Addresses of Thousands of extraordinary Cures, also, those of many Ministers, added. Inquiry courted. Details of Self-cure, post free, cloth bound, Six Stamps, from 10, Claremont-square, London, N.

ABRIDGED REVIEWS OF THE BOOK:—

The METHODIST RECORDER says, "Success testified by Ministers," &c., &c.

The WATCHMAN says, "The work will well repay perusal," &c., &c.

The PRIMITIVE METHODIST says, "The treatment has met with great success."

HARMONIUMS, by GILBERT L. BAUER.
Improved ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, suitable for
CHURCH AND CHAPEL SERVICES,
Concert Rooms, Private Families, &c., &c. Price Lists on
application, at the Cumberland Works, 49, Tottenham-street,
London, W.

QUEEN'S WEATHER.
BREIDENBACH'S EAU DE COLOGNE.
9s. case of six bottles. Samples 1s. 6d. to all parts of
London carriage free. No packages charged. Breidenbach
and Co., Perfumers and Distillers of Wood Violet to Her
Majesty, 157a, New Bond-street.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

ESTABLISHED **DEANE'S**, A.D. 1700.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, WITH PRICED FURNISHING LISTS, GRATIS AND POST FREE.

TABLE KNIVES, IVORY, per doz., from 19s. to 55s.
ELECTRO FORKS—Table, 24s. to 38s.; Dessert, 16s. to 29s.
" SPOONS " 24s. to 40s.; " 16s. to 30s.
PAPER MACHE TEA TRAYS in Sets, 21s., 56s., 95s.
ELECTRO TEA AND COFFEE SETS, from £3 7s. to £24.
DISH COVERS—Tin, 23s.; Metal, 65s.; Electro, £11 11s.
ELECTRO CRUETS, from 12s. 6d. to £6 6s.
" LIQUEURS from 40s. to £6 10s.
LAMP—Patent Rock Oil, Moderator, &c.
BRONZED TEA AND COFFEE URNS.
COAL-SCUTTLES AND VASES, BOXES, &c.
CLOCKS—English, French, and American.
CHINA AND GLASS—Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services.

FENDERS—Bright, 45s. to £15; Bronze, 3s. to £6.
STOVES—Bright, Black, Register, Hot-air, &c.
BATHS—Domestic, Fixed, and Travelling.
BEDSTEADS—Brass and Iron, with Bedding.
CORNICES—Cornice-poles, Ends, Bands, &c.
GASOLINERS—2-light, 17s.; 3-do., 52s.; 5-do., £6 6s.
" Glass, 3-light, 55s.; 5-light, £6.
KITCHENERS—From 3 ft., £3 5s. to 6 ft., £33.
KITCHEN UTENSILS—Copper, Tin, and Iron.
TURNERY GOODS, BRUSHES, MATS, &c.
TOOLS—Gentlemen's Chests, Household, Youths, &c.
GARDEN TOOLS—Lawn Mowers, Rollers, Hurdles, &c.
HOT-WATER FITTINGS for Greenhouses, Halls, &c.

A Discount of 5 per cent. for cash payments of £2 and upwards.

DEANE & CO. (46, King William Street), LONDON BRIDGE.

VIENNA EXHIBITION. MEDAL FOR PROGRESS.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

"The Caracas Cocos of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. Hassall.

NINE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

THE IMPROVED

"Premier Patent School Desk,"

SOLE MAKER TO THE LEEDS, MANCHESTER, BRADFORD, HALIFAX,
AND VARIOUS OTHER SCHOOL BOARDS.

T. RICHARDSON, Pimblett Street, Park Street, Manchester.

Drawings and Price Lists on application.

HINKS AND SONS'

PATENT DUPLEX LAMP AND VAPORISING STOVE,
FOR GREENHOUSES, NURSERIES, OR SICK ROOMS.

London Agent: W. BULL, 447, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Station).

As the Duplex Lamp is now superseding all others, it is important to state that any lamp can be fitted with the
"Duplex Burner" at small charge.

W. B. is now supplying his highly refined "Astra Oil" for special use in the Duplex Lamp.

The "Caloric Rock Oil," the most powerful heating Oil, is prepared by W. BULL for the above Stove. See his
registered Trade Marks. No agents for either of these Oils.

CAUTION!!—There is a large quantity of American Mineral Oil now sold under various names, professedly cheap,
which Oil being below the GOVERNMENT STANDARD OF SAFETY is highly inflammable and DANGEROUS. The
only security is the GUARANTEE of a REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF A RESPECTABLE FIRM.

Illustrated Price Lists of Lamps, &c., sent on application.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

HAS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION AND GIVES THE GREATEST SATISFACTION.

Purchasers should see that they get BROWN AND POLSON'S, as cheaper kinds, similarly packed, are
being substituted for the sake of extra profit.

NONE IS GENUINE WHICH DOES NOT BEAR THE fac-simile SIGNATURES.

John Brown

John Polson

IRISH LINENS. JAMES LINDSAY & COMPANY, DONEGALL PLACE,
BELFAST, will forward to any railway station, carriage paid on parcels of £5 and
upwards in value, DAMASK TABLE LINENS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, SHIRTINGS,
TOWELLINGS, &c., and every Description of LINEN FABRICS for Household Use.

Price List and Patterns Post-free.

JAMES LINDSAY & CO., LINEN MERCHANTS, &c., BELFAST.

JNO. GOSNELL & CO'S

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE

is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, protects the
enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing Fragrance to the Breath. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at ANGEL PASSAGE, 93, UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON, E.C.

THE ORIGINAL. THE BEST.

KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO PREPARED CORN,

MADE OF AMERICAN INDIAN CORN, PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

REPORT OF DR. A. H. HASSALL.

"London, 14th Sept., 1874.

"I have subjected to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis, a sample of KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, which has been known to me for many years.

"I find that it consists entirely of the grain of INDIAN CORN, is very PURE, and may be regarded
chemically and dietically as an ARROWROOT; and taken in conjunction with Milk or Beef Tea,
constitutes a valuable article of diet for Infants and young Children.

"ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D.,
"Author of 'Food and its Adulterations,' &c."

A LIBRARY OF THIRTEEN VOLUMES FOR 15s.

WARNE'S POPULAR STAR SERIES.

The Cheapest Books issued.

One Shilling Volumes, Picture Wrappers, post-free, 1s. 2d.

1. DAISY. By Elizabeth Wetherell.
2. DAISY in the FIELD. By Elizabeth Wetherell.
3. NETTIE'S MISSION. By Alice Gray.
4. STEPPING HEAVENWARD. By E. Prentiss.
5. WILLOW BROOK. By Elizabeth Wetherell.
6. SCEPTRES and CROWNS and the FLAG of TRUCE.
7. DUNALLAN. By Grace Kennedy.
8. FATHER CLEMENT. By Grace Kennedy.

Eighteenpenny Volumes, post-free 1s. 9d.

9. WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By Elizabeth Wetherell.
10. QUEECHY. By Elizabeth Wetherell.
11. MELBOURNE HOUSE. By Elizabeth Wetherell.
12. DRAYTON HALL. By Alice Gray.
13. SAY and SEAL. By Elizabeth Wetherell.

Frederick Warne and Co., Bedford-street, Strand.

BOOKS.—C. HERBERT, 60, Goswell Road,
London, has a large quantity of Secondhand Theo-
logical and other Books for SALE. Catalogue (XII) now
ready, forwarded on receipt of two stamps. The highest
price given for Old Books and Waste Paper.

GENTLEMEN desirous of having their Linens
dressed to perfection should supply their Landresses
with the

"GLENFIELD STARCH,"

Which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying
to the wearer.

ICE CREAM and FREEZING MACHINES.

The perfection of simplicity. Creams, puddings, &c.,
frozen and moulded in one operation, with less than half
the usual quantity of ice or cost for freezing compared. Lists
free.

BRITISH and AMERICAN STOVE and RANGE
COMPANY, 470, Oxford-street, W.C.

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."—See
Deuteronomy, chap. xii, verse 23.

**CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD
MIXTURE.**

The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities,
cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds.
It is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs,
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted
free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution
of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial
to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.
Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent
cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL
CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS
throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to
any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by
F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High-street, Lincoln.

Wholesale—All Patent Medicine Houses.

**CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH
ELIXIR.**

Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to
give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases.
Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary
relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and
thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the
malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC
COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

DR. ROOKE'S TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:
—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invari-
ably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in
cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the
greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct
to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not
only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and
strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the
most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption,
Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy,
and all affections of the throat and chest.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all
respectable chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby,
Chemist, Scarborough.

* Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Dis-
eases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be
had gratis of all Chemists.

**DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS
AND SOLAR ELIXIR.**

These well-known family medicines have had a continually-
increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the
British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are
especially noted for their strengthening and restorative pro-
perties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure
of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis,
Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula,
General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System,
whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy
occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.

The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d.
each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.
Both to be obtained of all Chemists.

"DR. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET."

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life
should read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy Guide-
to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any
chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Con-
cerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles
observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person
who can read and think."

NEWTON WILSON & CO.'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

NEW SEWING MACHINE,
QUEEN BESS,
Price £2 2s.

The "QUEEN BESS" is the daintiest little thing ever produced in the shape of a Sewing Machine. It gives room and portability, along with a lightness before unknown. It will be a little companion for ladies that can go with them to the sea-side—out to tea—or anywhere. The stitch is the same as the WILCOX AND GIBBS, but the speed—by the hand alone—is double that of any other hand machine. The total weight of the machine, enclosed in its little cabinet, is about six pounds. While capable of all ordinary work, it is designed as an addition rather than a substitute for existing machines; but every operation known to the most expensive machines, such as hemming, quilting, braiding, tucking, tuckmarking, gathering, binding, and trimming, can all be performed with the most delightful ease, by this most perfect little Gem.

The Price, £2 2s., includes ordinary Tools, Oil, Needles, and full directions for use. With Walnut or Japanned Metal Box, £2 12s. 6d.

THE QUEEN O' SCOTS.

This beautiful Machine is the most complete Machine ever produced. The stitch is the twisted loop, the speed the most rapid known, the simplicity perfect, the capacity everything that can be required for use in a family. It requires no screwing or clamping to the table, and has included with it, without extra charge, a complete set of apparatus, comprising tools and needles, four hemmers different sizes, braider and braid carrier, quilter, self-sewer, tucking-guide, tuck-marker, binder, oiler, and friller. This complete collection makes it the cheapest Machine ever known.

PRICE £3 3s. COMPLETE.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES WORLD-RENOUNDED HAND LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Obtained the Grand Medal of Merit, Vienna, 1873.)

This admirable Machine is the most perfect Lock-stitch Hand Sewing Machine yet invented. It is so simple that the most inexperienced can operate it without any previous instruction, while it is incapable of derangement by ordinary use. The range of application is practically unlimited; anything that can be worn or requires stitching in a house can be executed on this Machine. From muslin to dressed calico, woollen cloth, or even leather, may be sewn without change of needle or cotton, or alteration of tension. When fixed on a stand it can be operated by hand or foot at pleasure, and it is then as efficient as the most costly treadle machine.

PRICE £4 4s.

NEWLY-INVENTED SEWING MACHINE. ENGLAND'S QUEEN.

This remarkable Machine presents some entirely new features, never before realised in a sewing machine, and making it more extensively useful and more varied in its application than any other sewing machine whatever, whether hand or treadle. In its application to plain sewing of every kind it exactly resembles the Princess of Wales, but it can be instantly changed without stopping the machine to having-bone stitching and over-sewing. This is effected by simply turning a screw, and the width and length of the stitch are regulated at pleasure. The arrangement permits of the over-sewing or having-bone of any fabric whatever, and will be found of immense value in the manufacture of children's clothing and in ornamental work. In some where elasticity is required the stitch of this machine is superior to every existing machine.

It is important to observe that all these advantages are obtained with the most perfect simplicity of construction.

PRICE £5 5s. 6d.

WILSON'S PATENT SINGER.

This Machine is of the general form and construction of the well-known "Singer" Machine, but, unlike all other Singer Machines, has special patented features, which make it infinitely their superior. It is impossible in ordinary working either to break a shuttle or break the bevel wheels, the two great defects appertaining to every other make of this machine. It has also a new patent vibrating motion suitable to any thickness of work. The quality of the work and the finish of all the parts is unequalled.

PRICE—

Family Size, £5 10s.; Medium ditto, £7 10s.; with Patent Vibrator, 10s. extra.

CATALOGUES

OF ALL THEIR MANUFACTURES
SENT POST FREE

FROM

THE GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT,

144, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

CITY DEPOT—144, CHEAPSIDE.

WEST END—REGENCY STREET.

BRANCH DEPOTS—

144, CHEAPSIDE; 47, MOORGATE STREET;

246, REGENT STREET;

57, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY;

78 AND 79, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM;

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM;

62, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

MANUFACTORY—

ST. GEORGE'S FOUNDRY, BIRMINGHAM.

THE SINGER.

ONE YEAR'S SYSTEM OF HIRE,

At $2\frac{1}{6}$ per Week,

WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

THE SINGER

MACHINE ON HIRE MAY BE

RETURNED AT ANY TIME,

PURCHASED AT ANY TIME; or

A PURCHASE MAY BE EFFECTED

BY CONTINUING THE HIRE, AND

Without any Addition to the Cost.

THE SINGER

HAND OR TREADLE SEWING MACHINES
FOR PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL SEWING.

PRICE, FROM

£6 10s. 5% Discount
for Cash.

THE SINGER

MACHINES ARE THE BEST FOR

THE FAMILY,

THE DRESSMAKER,

THE TAILOR, and

THE SHOEMAKER.

THE UPHOLSTERER,

THE MANUFACTURER,

AND ALL CLASSES OF

LIGHT and HEAVY SEWING.

THE SINGER

MACHINES HAVE OBTAINED UPWARDS OF
150 PRIZE AWARDS,

Including MEDALS, CUPS, DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR,
and other TROPHIES.

THEY HAVE THE LARGEST SALE.

241,679

WERE MADE AND SOLD IN 1874,

BEING MORE THAN

Double the Sale of any Competitor.

THE SINGER

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE:

39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE,
LONDON, E.C.

LONDON DISTRICT OFFICES:

147, CHEAPSIDE, E.C. 12, COMMERCIAL-RD., E.
131, OXFORD-STREET, W. 144, BROMPTON-RD., S.W.
33, NEWINGTON-CAUSEWAY, S.E. 131, SOUTH-ST., GREEN-
WICH.

THE SINGER

BRANCH OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES:

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE 146, Stamford-street.	NEWCASTLE 16, Grainger-street W.
BATH 9, Westgate.	NEWPORT 28, High-street.
BIRMINGHAM 93, New-street.	NORTHAMPTON 11, Abingdon-street.
BLITH 2, Market-place.	NORWICH 13, London-st.
BOLTON 101, Bradshaw-gate and 27, Oxford-street.	NOTTINGHAM Town Club Buildings.
BOSTON 34, Market-place.	PLYMOUTH 2, Union-st.
BRADFORD 38, Mechanics' Institute.	READING 61, London-st.
BRIGHTON 18 & 19, High-st.	SALFORD 4, Cross-lane.
CANTERBURY 17, St. Margaret's-street.	SOUTHAMPTON 105, High-st.
CHEWSE 76, Market-street.	SOUTH STOCKTON Britannia-street.
EXETER 13, Queen-street.	SPENNYMOOR TudhoeGrange Market.
GLoucester 116, Westgate-street.	WOLVERHAMPTON George-st.
IPSWICH 19, Buttermarket.	WORCESTER 2, St. Nicholas-street.
KEIGHLEY Market-place.	YARMOUTH Broad-row.
LEEDS 14, Boar-lane.	CARDIFF 5, Queen-st.
LEICESTER 35, Gallowtree-gate.	CARMARTHEN 7, Llanmas-st.
LIVERPOOL 21, Bond-street.	MERTHYR 1, Victoria-st.
MAIDSTONE 8, King-street.	SWANSEA 103, Oxford-st.
MANCHESTER 105, Market-st.	

THE SINGER

BRANCH OFFICES IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

ABERDEEN 225, Union-st.	INVERNESS 23, Academy-st.
AYR 60, High-st.	KIRKCALDY 235, High-st.
COFAR-FIFE 32, Crossgate.	MONTROSE 16, John-st.
DUNBARTON 14, Bridge-st.	PAISLEY 101, High-st.-cross.
DUMFRIES 49, English-st.	PERTH 84, John-st.
DUNDEE 123, Nethergate.	BALLYMENA 75, Church-st.
DUNFERMLINE 3, Bridge-st.	STIRLING 61, Murray-place.
EDINBURGH 74, Princes-st.	STRANRAER 86, George-st.
GALASHIELS High-st.	BELFAST 4, Donegal-square North.
GLASGOW 63, Buchanan-st.	COLERAINE 20, Church-st.
GREENOCK 2, West Black-hall-street.	CORK 70, Grand Parade.
HAMILTON 98, Oadsway-st.	DUBLIN 69, Grafton-st.
LONDONDEERRY 1, Carlisle-road.	

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

MAGNETISM.

DARLOW & CO.'S

ORIGINAL INVENTIONS

AND

IMPROVED INVENTIONS.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS of experimental life, and the expenditure of many Thousands of Pounds, in perfecting a system of Curative Magnetism, Messrs. Darlow & Co. were enabled to introduce to public notice their now universally known and appreciated

Flexible Magnetine Appliances,

Patented in 1873 as an improvement upon a previous invention patented by them in 1869.

MAGNETINE is the only Original MODERN INVENTION in Curative Magnetism, and the only really Flexible, Elastic, and Permanent Magnet in existence.

The MAGNETINE Appliances have been most effectual for relief and cure in cases of Spinal Derangement, Liver, Kidney, Heart, Lung, Throat, and Chest Complaints, Dyspepsia, Hernia, Gout, Sciatica, Asthma, Neuralgia, and other forms of Nervous and Rheumatic affections.

Attention is called to the Fact that other persons, trading upon the merits of Messrs. Darlow's Appliances, and acting upon information obtained while in Messrs. Darlow's employ, are endeavouring to obtain notoriety by statements respecting certain pretended inventions and improvements, and have artfully endeavoured to copy the appliances of Messrs. Darlow, with regard both to shape, material, and colour, in their outward appearance, as also in appropriating the names of articles as originally introduced by Messrs. Darlow and Co. for their inventions.

Messrs. DARLOW & Co. are honoured by the patronage of hundreds of the highest families in the kingdom, including Ladies and Gentlemen in Her Majesty's Household and Members of both Houses of the Legislature, Gentlemen of the Legal and other learned Professions, Officers in the Army and Navy, Clergymen of all Denominations, Bankers, Merchants, Writers, Speakers, Artists, &c., &c., whose written testimonies of the benefits derived from the use of the Magnetine Appliances are in the possession of Messrs. DARLOW & Co., and may be seen at their office.

TESTIMONIALS.

From GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
76, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.,
March 17, 1874.

F. W. DARLOW, Esq.

Sir,—I am able to certify that I have used your Magnetine Appliances pretty largely in my practice, and that in personal convenience to my patients they are unexceptionable, and far superior to any other inventions of the kind which I have employed; and that of their efficacy, their positive powers, I have no doubt. I have found them useful in constipation, in abdominal congestion, in neuralgia, and in many cases involving weakness of the spine, and of the great organs of the abdomen. In the public interest I wish you to use my unqualified testimony in favour of your Magnetine Appliances.

I remain, yours faithfully,

GARTH WILKINSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

From RICHARD C. SHETTLE, Esq., M.D.

Reading, May 15, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I have given the Magnetine Appliances a somewhat extended trial in hospital as well as private practice, and I have much gratification in stating that as far as it is possible to judge of the curative merits of any remedy, I have seen exceedingly marked benefit from their effects. The cases in which I have recommended them have been principally affections of the nervous system, and even in severe forms of such disorders I have found patients rapidly improve under the influence (as I believe) of these remedies.

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

RICHARD C. SHETTLE, M.D.

To Darlow and Co.

From JOHN DOBSON, Esq., M.D., F.A.S.

Holborn Hill (Cumberland).

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry I beg to state that the "Magnetine Belts" I obtained from you have given satisfaction in every instance. I value them highly as a therapeutic agent, and believe that a more extended use of them in practice would be followed by the best results to physicians and patients.

Yours truly,

J. DOBSON, M.D., F.A.S.

Messrs. Darlow and Co.

SPECIALITE

Magnetic Appliances for Summer Wear
and Hot Climates.

Messrs. DARLOW & Co. beg to state that they have, at considerable cost, prepared a class of appliances specially adapted for summer wear, and for residents in India, Africa, and other hot climates. These articles are manufactured of a material of exquisite finish and lightness, surpassing anything of the kind ever before produced. No extra charge is made for these appliances, which possess the highest degree of magnetic power.

Illustrated Pamphlets Post Free from

DARLOW & CO.,

443, WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 443.

OPPOSITE CHARING-CROSS STATION.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 TILL 5; SATURDAYS, 10 TILL 3.

Published by W. B. WILCOX, at No. 18, Boulevard Street, London; and Printed by B. K. Bux and Co., Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London.—Wednesday, June 16, 1875.